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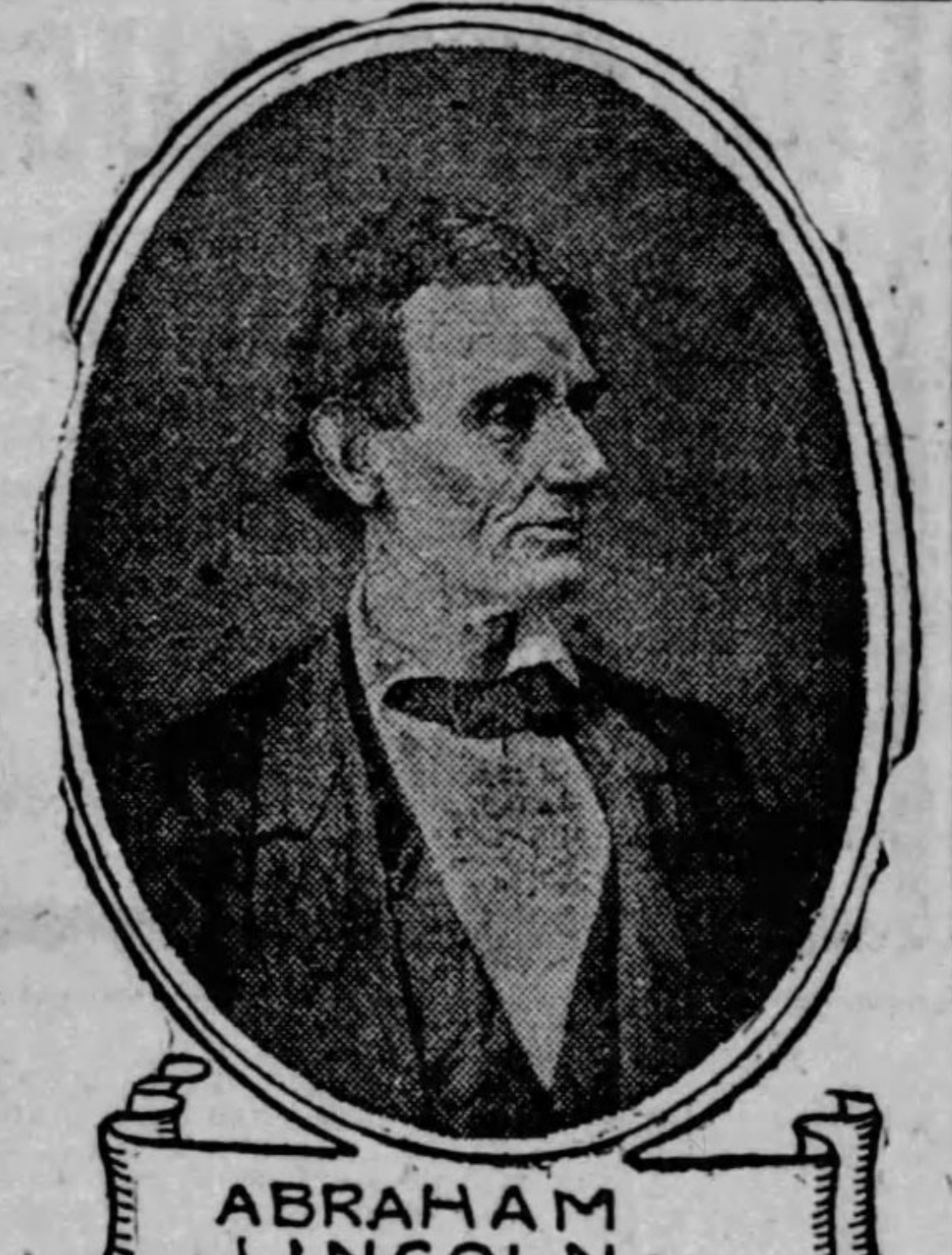
Lincoln and Labor.

Singular Perversion of His Utterances Against Slave Labor—Forgery of Additional Paragraphs.



The legal definition of forgery, as a verb, is "the act of falsely making, or materially altering, with intent to defraud, any writing which, of genuine, might be of legal efficacy, or the foundation of a legal liability." As a noun, it means any such writing or document. But the same definition applies to writings which are of value in a moral sense —such as those of great statesmen, for instance.

The message of President Abraham Lincoln to the first regular session of Congress after his inauguration, which met on December 1, 1861, has been the subject of forgery, as well as misinterpretation, by certain demogogues, evidently in the interest of socialism (to which Lincoln was opposed, as this article will show), and by labor agitators, who have not an understanding of the conditions at that time. This article will show the forgeries and misinterpretations.

Henry J. Raymond, the well-known editor of the New York Times, prepared a volume entiled "The Life and Public Services of Abraham Lincoln, * * Together with His State Papers," which was published in 1865, shortly after Mr. Lincoln's death, by Derby & Miller, of New York. On page 496 of this book. Mr. Raymond begins the discussion of what had been a burning question with Mr. Lincoln—the relations of free to slave labor. Mr. Raymond says, on the page cited: "The relations of the war carried on to maintain the republican government of the United States, against the efforts of the slaveholding oligarchy for its overthrow, to the general interests of labor, from time to time enlisted a good deal of the thoughts of the President, and elicited from him expressions of his own sentiments on the subject."

Then Mr. Raymond, who was a personal friend of the President, went on to detail at length the proceedings of a very large meeting of British workingmen, held at Manchester, England, on December 31, 1863, to express their opinion in regard to the war in the United States. Resolutions were adopted by that meeting, in which the view was expressed that, as it had become evident that the destruction of slavery and therefore of slave labor was involved in the overthrow of the South, their sympathies had been thoroughly and heartily with the government at Washington in the prosecution of the war.

This address was transmitted to President Lincoln through the American minister in London; and Mr. Lincoln wrote a reply, under date of January 19, 1863, in which he said, in part:

"I know, and deeply deplore, the sufferings which the workingmen of Manchester, and in all Europe, are called to endure in this crisis. It has been often and studiously represented that the attempt to overthrow this government, which was built upon the foundation of human rights, and to substitute for it one which should rest exclusively on the basis of human slavery, was likely to obtain the favor of Europe. By the action of our disloyal citizens, the workingmen of Europe have been subjected to severe trials, for the purpose of forcing their sanction to that attempt. Under the circumstances, I can not but regard your decisive utterances upon the question as an instance of sublime Christian heroism, which has not been surpassed in any age or any county."

A brief explanation is here in order. The blockade of all the Confederate ports, in pursuance of President Lincoln's proclamation of April 19, 1861, had, for practically two years borne very hardly upon the cotton manufacturers of England, because they had previously obtained their cotton from the United States. Manchester was then, and is now, the great cotton manufacturing center of England. Hence the address of support from the workingmen of Manchester—including, of course, the employes of the cotton mills—expressing a desire for the triumph of the Union cause, on the ground that it would destroy slavery and thus ennoble free labor, was hailed by Mr. Lincoln with delight, and he replied as above.

The workingmen of London, England, held a meeting at about the same time, and took substantially the same action. To this Mr. Lincoln replied briefly, under date of February 2, 1863, of which the most notable sentence is: "As your sentiments are manifestly the enduring support of the free institutions of England, so I am sure also that they constitute the only reliable basis of free institutions throughout the world." Again it is seen that Mr. Lincoln's line of thought was the antagonism of slave labor and free labor.

On March 21, 1864, a committee from the Workingmen's Association of the city of New York waited upon President Lincoln, and delivered an address, stating the general objects and purposes of the Association, and requesting that he would allow his name to be enrolled among its honorary members. To this address Mr. Lincoln made the following reply:

"Gentlemen of the Committee:—The honorary membership in your organization, as generously tendered, is gratefully accepted.

"You comprehend, as your address shows, that the existing rebellion means more and tends to do more than the perpetuation of African slavery—that it is, in fact, a war upon the rights of all working people. Partly to show that this view has not escaped my attention, and partly that I cannot better express myself, I read a passage from the message to congress in December, 1861."

It continues to develop that the insurrection is largely, if not exclusively, a war upon the first principle of popular government—the rights of the people. Conclusive evidence of this is found in the most grave and naturally considered public documents, as well as in the general tone of the insurgents. In these documents we find the abridgement of the existing right of suffrage, and the denial to the people of all right to participate in the selection of public officers except the legislative, boldly advocated, with labored arguments to prove that large control of the people in government is the source of all political evil. Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the power of the people.

In my present position I would scarcely be justified were I to omit to raise a warning voice against this approach of returning despotism.

It is not needed nor fitting here that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions, but there is one point with its connections not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask a brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor in the structure of government. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital; that nobody labors unless somebody else owning capital, somehow, by the use of it, induces him to labor. This assumed, it is next considered whether it is best that capital shall hire laborers, and thus induce them to work by their own consent, or buy them and drive them to it without their consent. Having proceeded so far, it is naturally concluded that all laborers are either hired laborers or what we call slaves. And further, it is assumed that whoever is once a hired laborer is fixed in that condition for life.

Now there is no such relation between capital and labor as assumed, nor is there any such thing as a free man being fixed for life in the condition of a hired laborer. Both these assumptions are false, and all inferences from them are groundless.

Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor and could not have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration. Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any other rights. Nor is it denied that there is, and probably always will be, a relation between capital and labor producing mutual benefits. The error is in assuming that the whole labor of community exists within that relation. A few men own capital; and that few avoid labor themselves, and with their capital hire or buy another few to labor for them. A large majority belong to neither class—neither work for others nor have others working for them. In most of the southern states a majority of the whole people of all colors are neither slaves nor masters, while in the northern a large majority are neither hirers nor hired men. Men, their families — wives, sons and daughters—work for themselves on their farms, in their houses, and in their shops taking the whole product to themselves, and asking no favors of capital on the one hand nor of hired laborers or slaves on the other. It is not forgotten that a considerable number of persons mingle their own labor with capital; that is, they labor with their own hands, and also buy or hire others to labor for them; but this is only a mixed and not a distinct class. No principle stated is disturbed by the existence of this mixed class.

Again, as has already been said, there is not of necessity any such thing as the free hired laborer being fixed to that condition for life. Many independent men everywhere in these states, a few years back in their lives, were hired laborers. The prudent, penniless beginner in the world labors for wages awhile, saves a surplus with which to buy tools or land for himself, then labors on his own account another while, and at length hires another new beginner to help him. This is the just and generous and prosperous system which opens the way to all, gives hope to all, and consequent energy and progress and improvement of condition to all. No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty; more less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which if surrendered will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them till all of liberty shall be lost.

"The views then expressed remain unchanged, nor have I much to add. None are so deeply interested to resist the present rebellion as the working people. Let them beware of prejudices, working division and hostility among themselves. The most notable feature of a disturbance in your city last summer was the hanging of some working people by other working people. It should never be so. The strongest bond of human sympathy, outside of the family relation, should be one uniting all working people, of all nations, and tongues, and kindreds. Nor should this lead to a war upon property, or the owners of property. Property is the fruit of labor; property is desirable; it is a positive good in the world. That some should be rich shows that others may become rich, and hence, is just encouragement to industry and enterprise. Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him labor diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built."

To any one who is old enough to have been on the stage of active life at the time (as is the writer) it need not be said that the labor question, as it is today, did not exist in 1861. From 1854, when the Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed, up to the civil war, the people were occupied with the burning question of the extension of slavery into the territories. Mr. Lincoln himself said, in his speech before the Illinois Republican state convention, at Springfield, July 16, 1858: "I believe this government can not endure permanently, half slave and half free. * * * It will become all one thing, or all the other." The only phase of the labor question which presented itself to the mind of Abraham Lincoln was the relation of free to slave labor.

In the light of these facts, read again the extract from his message to Congress in December, 1861. No man was ever more anxious to have the masses of the people—the farmers and industrial workers—with him than was Abraham Lincoln. In this section of his message, he strove to arouse the industrial workers to the danger of the competition of slave labor. That was the thought in his mind. He wished to stir them up against the servile competition of slave labor, and therefore against a rebellion whose cornerstone was human slavery. In 1861, the giant corporations of today had no existence. No man knew that they were to come thirty years later. Nor was the great organization of labor unions in existence at that time. Lincoln lived all his life, before he became President, in rural localities, where the union movement, then in its infancy, was unknown.

There is a villainous forgery and interpolation of Lincoln's words in circulation, and has been, in socialist and extreme labor papers, for several years. It is based on the extract from Lincoln's message of 1861, quoted above. Below is given the forgeries, in black-faced type, with the real words of the President in ordinary type:

I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me, and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of war, corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high places will follow and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working on the prejudice of the people until all the wealth is aggregated in a few hands, and the republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of our country than ever before, even in the midst of war. God grant that my foreboding may be groundless.

Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at as a refuge from the power of the people. In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit to raise a warning voice against the approach of returning despotism.

It is not need nor fitting here that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions, but there is one point with its connections not so hackneyed as most others to which I ask brief attention.

Here follows an omission from the original, and then comes this:

It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital; that nobody labors unless somebody else owning capital, somehow by the use of it, induces him to labor.

Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor and could not have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the highest consideration.

Here is an omission and an interpolation:

I bid the laboring people beware of surrendering the power which they possess, and which if surrendered will surely be used to shut the door of advancement for such as they, and fix new disabilities and burdens upon them until all of liberty shall be lost.

In the early days of our race the Almighty said to the first of mankind, 'In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread,' and since then, if we except the light and air of heaven, no good thing has been or can be enjoyed by us, without first having cost labor.

And inasmuch as most good things have been produced by labor, it follows that all such things belong or right to those who have produced them. But it has so happened, in all ages of the world, that some have labored, and others have, without labor, enjoyed a large portion of the fruits. This is wrong and should not continue. To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor, as nearly as possible, is a worthy object of any government. It seems strange that any man should ask a just God's assistance in wringing bread from the sweat of other men's faces.

This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it.

The favorite quotation, in Democratic and socialist papers, from this forgery, is the introductory paragraph, beginning: "I see in the near future a crisis approaching," etc., which is simply a lie. The whole matter is an example of how the truth may be twisted to make it appear like support of an issue non-existent when the words were written.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

THE GREAT AUK'S EGG.

The great auk's egg which was put up for sale in London recently is said to be one of the finest of the seventy or so of those eggs which are known to exist. The egg was discovered at the London residence of the Hon. Emmeline Canning by Mr. J. E. Harding, the well-known ornithologist, and it is interesting that another famous zoologist, Prof. Newton, of Cambridge, was instrumental in bringing to light a splendid set of ten—mistakenly labeled "Penguins' Eggs"—in the Royal College of Surgeons some 30 or more years ago. From the modest price of $1 in 1830 the market figure of the egg of the great auk has mounted up to no less than $1,500, a similar amount being given not long since for a stuffed specimen of this long-extinct bird.

GRILLED LION STEAKS.

An explorer who has often by compulsion eaten the flesh of animals not generally used as human food says that grilled lion steaks are delicious and much superior to those of the tiger; that the flesh of the rhinoceros, properly prepared, has all the good qualities of pork; that the trunk and feet of young elephants resemble veal, and that stewed boa constrictor is a splendid substitute for rabbit.

REMARKABLE FREAK OF NATURE.

What this cow will do with her fifth leg is not a difficult conjecture, for she is an animal wise beyond her kind, and she knows when to lower the nimble limb. Some cows, indeed, would be content to take the leg away to the fertile fields of rural peace. What will she do with her fifth leg? Why, she will exhibit it in a side show for many moons to come, just as she is doing at the present time. She is perfectly happy, and perhaps a little proud, for she is the object of much attention, and who can stand that? From cows to chorus girls human nature is the same.

HOME AGAIN.

Ah! There at last is my old easy chair!
How good it seems to see it once again.
The flat is dim and cool, the tempered air
Flutters the book leaves in my cozy den.
No insect torment through the window screen
Can force its way my sweet repose to mar.
These comforts I have lacked where I have been.
I think it's better to be home, by far.

The luxury of bathing I have had—
Not the hot beach, whose sand clung to my feet
And with its gritty substance drove me mad.
I used my bathtub—and it was a treat.
That tub of spotless, creamy porcelain!
The blue and white tiled floor! The sponge and brush
And all appurtenances! Oh, insane,
Besotted ass, from joys like these to rush!

Some well-iced beverage anon I'll sip
With the cigar that I intend to smoke;
Then 'twixt cool, seamless linen sheets I'll slip
And balmy sleep I'll not in vain invoke.
No tree toads, crickets and nocturnal pests
Like those will vie each other's noise to drown.
The only place, it seems, a fellow rests
Or eats—or truly lives—is here in town.
—Chicago News.

DRAINING EVERGLADES

Wonderfully Rich Section of Florida to Be Made Productive.

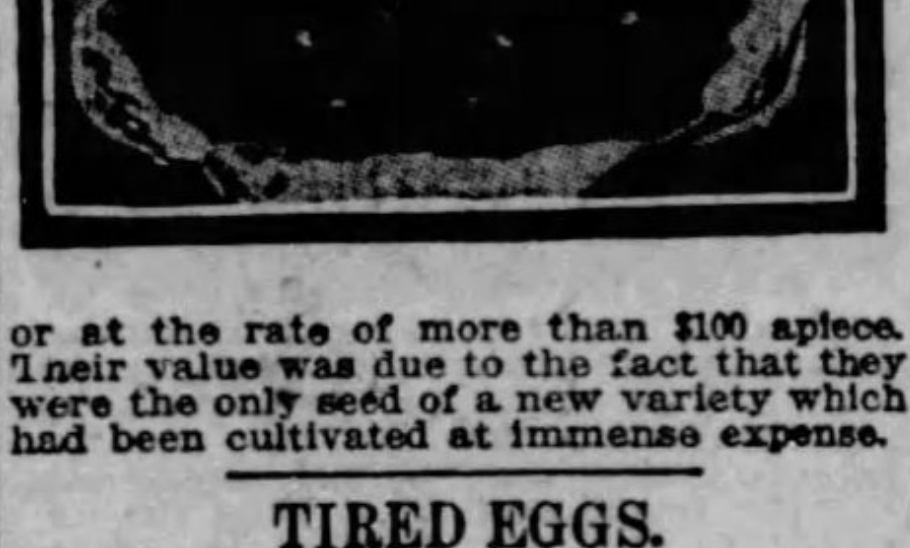
There are great agricultural possibilities in the Florida everglades. Though they are yet merely an expansive waste of swamp and lake and jungle, I venture to predict that they will be the location of hundreds of fertile farms within ten years and will by degrees develop into one of the most productive tracts of land in the world, says a writer in Success. The barrier to the utilization of the everglades has been, of course, the water which covers the greater part of them to a depth of from one to six feet. But it has been found entirely practicable to drain off the water. Work to this end has already been begun, and is being pushed rapidly. When it is completed a tract of land 160 miles long and 60 miles wide will have been opened to cultivation. The size of this region is not as important as the remarkable productivity of the soil. The latter is not only absolutely virgin, but has been fertilized by animal and vegetable life through many centuries. I am confident that its crops will lift Florida to a place among the leading agricultural states.

The project of draining the everglades attracted the attention of Henry B. Plant in the early nineties, but he was by no means sure that the scheme was feasible, so I, acting under his direction, undertook an expedition through the region. Despite its proximity to centers of population, it was then for the first time thoroughly explored by white men. Ours was virtually a voyage of discovery. We paddled our light boats on lakes and camped on islands that, I have good reason to believe, had never before been visited by any human beings but Seminole Indians, and by these but rarely. We underwent so many hardships that some of our party were compelled to turn back, but our efforts were not in vain, for we ascertained the important fact that the everglades along the whole 160 miles of the eastern side are rimmed by a rock ledge. We furthermore learned that all of the lakes are several feet above sea level, and we decided that there was nothing whatever to prevent the water of the lakes from flowing into the ocean and leaving the land drained if vents could be made in this long ledge of rock. The chief question before us pertained to the prcaticability of cutting through the ledge in various places and dredging out outlets into the Atlantic, which is not more than two or three miles away at numerous points.

Experiment proved that this work would present no great difficulties. It was merely a matter of a great deal of digging. Henry M. Flagler took up the project, and it is being carried out by his lieutenants. We are not only making artificial outlets through the rock, but are also, by ditching and dredging, turning large bodies of water into rivers and creeks which flow to the ocean. The work has progressed far enough to enable me to predict confidently the opening in Florida within a very few years of a great tract of land of almost unprecedented fertility.

EXPENSIVE POTATOES.

The most expensive potatoes in the world are supposed to be the vegetables shown in the accompanying illustration. The little pile of potatoes in question was sold recently in London for nearly $2,000,



or at the rate of more than $100 apiece. Their value was due to the fact that they were the only seed of a new variety which had been cultivated at immense expense.

TIRED EGGS.

The waiter in the cheap lunch joint leaned over the dumb waiter shaft, opened his face and yelled this order to the subterranean kitchen:

"One fried egg sandwich. Puncture the tire and burn it!"

A curious customer seated on an adjacent stool engaged the waiter's attention.

"I thought I knew 'em all," said the curious customer. "I've been eating around in these places for twenty years, but an egg with a punctured tire is a new one on me. "What's the answer?"

The waiter smiled with the air of one who realizes that his talents are appreciated.

"It's one of my own," he said, proudly. "You see, this customer of mine comes in every day and orders a fried egg sandwich. He always wants the yolk of the eggs cooked hard, and the only way to do is to break 'em while they are cooking over a very hot fire. He doesn't want 'em turned, you understand. Well, I hit on the punctured tire expression, and now the cook knows just what to do."—Philadelphia Record.

AN ACCURATE TIMEKEEPER

The best timekeeper in the world is said to be the electric clock in the basement of the Berlin observatory, which was installed by Prof. Foerster in 1865. It is enclosed in an air-tight glass cylinder, and frequently run for periods of two or three months with an average daily deviation of only fifteen one-thousandths of a second. Astronomers are making efforts to improve even this and to secure ideal conditions for the clock by keeping it not only in an air-tight case, but in an underground vault, where neither changes of temperature nor of barometric pressure shall ever affect it.

Abner Daniel

By WILL N. HARBEN.

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XXVI.

About noon that day, as Pole Baker sat on a fallen tree near the roadside in the loneliest spot of that rugged country, his horse grazing behind him, he saw Craig coming up the gradual incline from the creek. Pole stood up and caught the bridal-rein of his horse and muttered:

"Now, Pole Baker, durn yore hide, you've got brains—at least, some folks say you have—an' so has he. Ef you don't git the best of that scalawag yo're done fer. You've put purty big things through; now put this un through or shet up."

"Well, heer you are," merrily cried out the ex-banker, as he came up. He was smiling expectantly. "Your secret's safe with me. I hain't met a soul that I know sence I left town."

"I'm glad you didn't, Mr. Craig," Pole said. "I don't want anybody a-meddlin' with my business." He pointed up the rather steep and rocky road that led gradually up the mountain. "We've got two or three mile furder to go. Have you had any dinner?"

"I put a cold biscuit and a slice of ham in my pocket," said Craig. "It'll do me till supper."

Pole mounted and led the way up the unfrequented road.

"I may as well tell you, Mr. Craig, that I used to be a moonshiner in these mountains, an'——"

"Lord, I knew that, Baker. Who doesn't, I'd like to know?"

Pole's big-footed legs swung back and forth like pendulums from the flanks of his horse.

"I was a-goin' to tell you that I had a hide-out, whar I kept stuff stored, that wasn't knowed by one livin' man."

"Well, you must have had a slick place from all I've heerd," said Craig, still in his vast good-humor with himself and everybody else.

"The best natur' ever built," said Pole; "an' what's more, it was in thar that I found the gold. I reckon it ud 'a' been diskivered long ago, ef it had 'a' been above ground."

"Then it's in—a sort of cave?" ventured Craig.

"That's jest it; but I've got the mouth of it closed up so it ud fool even a bloodhound."

Half an hour later Pole drew rein in a most isolated spot, near a great yawning canon from which came a roaring sound of rushing water and clashing winds. The sky overhead was blue and cloudless; the air at that altitude was crisp and rarefied, and held the odor of spruce pine. With a laugh Pole dismounted. "What ef I was to tell you, Mr. Craig, that you was in ten yards o' my old den right now"

Craig looked about in surprise. "I'd think you was makin' fun o' me—tenderfootin', as we used to say out west."

"I'm givin' it to you straight,' said Pole, pointing with his riding-switch. "Do you see that pile o rocks?"

Craig nodded.

"Right under them two flat ones is the mouth o' my den," said Pole. "Now let's hitch to that hemlock, an' I'll show you the whole thing."

When they had fastened their horses to swinging limbs in a dense thicket of laurel and rhododendron bushes, they went to the pile of rocks.

"I toted mighty nigh all of 'em from higher up," Pole explained. "Some o' the biggest I rolled down from that cliff above."

"I don't see how you are going to get into your hole in the ground," said Craig, with a laugh of pleasant anticipation.

Pole picked up a big, smoth stick of hickory, shaped like a crowbar, and thrust the end of it under the largest rock. "Huh! I'll show you in a jiffy."

It was an enormous stone weighing over three hundred pounds; but with his strong lever and knotted muscles the ex-moonshiner managed to slide it slowly to the right, disclosing a black hole about two feet square in the ragged stone. From this protruded into the light the ends of a crude ladder leading down about twenty-five feet to the bottom of the cave.

"Ugh!" Craig shuddered, as he peered into the dank blackness. "You don't mean that we are to go down there?"

It was a crisis. Craig seemed to be swayed between two impulses—a desire to penetrate farther and an almost controlling premonition of coming danger. Pole met the situation with his usual originality and continued subtlety of procedure. With his big feet dangling in the hole he threw himself back and gave vent to a hearty, prolonged laugh that went ringing and echoing about among the cliffs and chasms.

"I 'lowed this ud make yore flesh crawl," he said. "Looks like the openin' to the bad place, don't it?"

"It certainly does," said Craig, somewhat reassured by Pole's levity.

"Why, it ain't more'n forty feet square," said Pole. "Wait till I run down an' make a light. I've got some fat pine torches down at the foot o' the ladder."

"Well, I believe I will let you go first," said Craig, with an uneasy little laugh.

Pole went down the ladder, recklessly thumping his heels on the rungs. He was lost to sight from above, but in a moment Craig heard him strike a match, and saw the red, growing flame of sputtering torch from which twisted a rope of smoke. When it was well ablaze, Pole called up the ladder: "Come on, now, an' watch whar you put yore feet. This end o' the ladder is solid as the rock o' Gibralty."

The square of daylight above was cut off, and in a moment the ex-banker stood beside his guide.

"Now come down this way," said Pole, and with the torch held high he led the way into a part of the chamber where the rock overhead sloped down lower. Here lay some old whiskey-barrels, two or three lager-beer kegs, and the iron hoops of several barrels that had been burned. There were several one-gallon jugs with corn-cob stoppers. Pole swept his hand over them with a laugh. "If you was a drinkin' man, I could treat you to a thimbleful or two left in them jugs," he said, almost apologetically.

"But I don't drink, Baker," Craig said. His premonition of danger seemed to have returned to him, and to be driven in by the dank coolness of the cavern, the evidence of past outlawry around him.

Pole heaped his pieces of pine against a rock, and added to them the chunks of some barrel-staves, which set up a lively popping around like a tiny fusillade of artillery.

"You see that rock behind you, Mr. Craig?" asked Pole. "Well, set down on it. Before we go any furder, me 'n you've got to have a understandin'."

The old man stared hesitatingly for an instant, and then, after carefully feeling of the stone, he complied.

"I thought we already—but, of course," he said, haltingly. "I'm ready to agree to anything that'll make you feel safe."

"I kinder 'lowed you would,' 'and to Craig's overwhelming astonishment Pole drew a revolver from his hip-pocket and looked at it, twirling the cylinder with a deft thumb.

"You mean, Baker—" But Craig's words remained unborn in his bewildered brain. The rigor of death itself seemed to have beset his tongue. A cold sweat broke out on him.

"I mean that I've tuck the trouble to fetch you heer fer a purpose, Mr. Craig, an' thar ain't any use in beatin' about the bush to git at it."

Craig made another effort at utterance, but failed. Pole could hear his rapid breathing and see the terrified gleaming of his wide-open eyes.

"You've had a lots o' dealin's, Mr. Craig," said Pole. "You've made yore mistakes an' had yore good luck, but you never did a bigger fool thing an' you did when you listened to my tale about that lump o' gold."

"You've trapped me!" burst from Craig's quivering lips.

"That's about the size of it."

"But—why?" The words formed the beginning and the end of a gasp.

Pole towered over him, the revolver in his tense hand.

"Mr. Craig, thar is one man in this world that I'd die fer twenty times over. I love 'im more than a brother. That man you've robbed of every dollar an hope on earth. I've fetched you heer to die a lingerin' death, ef—ef, I say, ef—you don't refund his money. That man is Alan Bishop, an' the amount is twenty-five thousand dollars to a cent."

"But I haven't any money," moaned the crouching figure: "not a dollar that I kin lay my hands on."

"Then you are in a mighty bad fix," said Pole. "Unless I git that amount o' money from you you'll never smell a breath o' fresh air or see natural daylight."

"You mean to kill a helpless man?" The words were like a prayer.

"I'd bottle you up heer to die," said Pole Baker, firmly. "You've met me in this lonely spot, an' no man could lay yore end to me. In fact, all that know you would swear you'd run off from the folks you've defrauded. You see nothin' but that money o' Alan Bishop's kin possibly save you. You know that well enough, an' thar ain't a bit o' use palaverin' about it. I've fetched a pen an' ink an' paper, an' you've got to write me an order fer the money. If I have to go as fur off as Atlanta, I'll take the fust train an' go after it. If I git the money, you git out, ef I don't you won't see me agin, nur nobody else till you face yore Maker."

Craig bent over his knees and groaned.

"You think I have money," he said, straightening up. "Oh, my God!"

"I know it," said Pole. "I don't think anything about it—I know it."

He took out the pen and ink from his pants pocket and unfolded a sheet of paper. "Git to work," he said. "You needn't try to turn me, you blamed old hog!"

Craig raised a pair of wide-open, helpless eyes to the rigid face above him.

"Oh, my God!" he said, again.

"You let God alone an' git down to business," said Pole, taking a fresh hold on the handle of his weapon. "I'm not going to waste time with you. Either you git me Alan Bishop's money or you'll die. Hurry up!"

"Will you keep faith with me—if—if—"

"Yes, durn you, why wouldn't I?" A gleam of triumph flashed in the outlaw's eyes. Up to this moment he had been groping in experimental darkness. He now saw his way clearly and his voice rang with dawning triumph.

The ex-banker had taken the pen and Pole spread out the sheet of paper on his knee.

"What assurance have I?" stammered Craig, his face like a death-mask against the rock behind him. "You see, after you got the money, you might think it safer to leave me here, thinking that I would prosecute you. I wouldn't, as God is my judge, but you might be afraid——"

"I'm not afraid o' nothin'," said Pole. "Old man, you couldn't handle me without puttin' yorese'f in jail fer the rest o' yore life. That order's a-goin' to be proof that you have money when you've swore publicly that you didn't. No; when I'm paid back Alan Bishop's money I'll let you go. I don't want to kill a man fer jest trying to steal an' not makin' the riffle."

The logic struck home. The warmth of hope diffused itself over the gaunt form

"Then I'll write a note to my wife," he said.

Pole reached for one of the torches and held it near the paper.

"Well, I'm glad I won't have to go furder'n Darley," he said. "It'll be better fer both of us. By ridin' peert I can let you out before sundown. You may git a late supper at Darley, but it's a sight better'n gittin' none heer an' no bed to speak of."

"I'm putting my life in your hands, Baker," said Craig, and with an unsteady hand he began to write.

"Hold on thar," said Pole. "You'll know the best way to write to her, but when the money's mentioned I want you to say the twenty-five thousand dollars deposited in the bank by the Bishops. You see I'm not goin' to tote no order fer money I hain't no right to. An' I'll tell you another thing, old man, you needn't throw out no hint to her to have me arrested. As God is my final judge, ef I'm tuck up fer this, they'll never make me tell whar you are. I'd wait until you'd pegged out, anyway."

"I'm not setting any trap for you, Baker," whined Craig. "You've got the longest head of any man I ever knew. You've got me in your power, and all I can ask of you is my life. I've got Bishop's money hidden in my house. I am willing to restore it, if you will release me. I can write my wife a note that will cause her to give it to you. Isn't that fair?"

"That's all I want," said Pole; "an' I'll say this to you, I'll agree to use my influence with Alan Bishop not to handle you by law; but the best thing fer you an' yore family to do is to shake the dirt of Darley off'n yore feet an' seek fresh pastures. These 'round heer ain't as green in one way, as some I've seed."

Craig wrote the note and handed it up to Baker. Pole read it slowly, and then said: "You mought 'a' axed 'er to excuse bad writin' an' spellin', an' hopin' these few lines will find you enjoyin' the same blessin's; but ef it gits the boodle that's all I want. Now you keep yore shirt, on, an' don't git skeerd o' the darkness. It will be as black as pitch, an' you kin heer yore eyelids creak after I shet the front door, but I'll be back—ef I find yore old lady hain't run off with a handsomer man an' tuck the swag with 'er. I'm glad you cautioned 'er again axin' me questions."

Pole backed to the foot of the ladder, followed by Craig.

"Don't leave me here, Baker," he said, imploringly. "Don't, for God's sake! I swear I'll go with you and get the money."

"I can't do that, Mr. Craig; but I'll be back as shore as fate, ef I get that cash," promised Pole. "It all depends on that. I'll keep my word, if you do yore'n."

"I am going to trust you," said the old man, with the pleading intonation of a cowed and frightened child.

After he had gotten out, Pole thrust his head into the opening again. "It'll be like you to come up heer and try to move this rock," he called out, "but you mought as well not try it, fer I'm goin' to add about a dump-cart load o' rocks to it to keep the wolves from diggin' you out."

XXVII.

Rayburn Miller and Alan spent that day on the river trying to catch fish, but with no luck at all, returning empty-handed to the farm house for a late dinner. They passed the afternoon at target shooting on the lawn with rifles and revolvers, ending the day by a reckless ride on their horses across the fields, over fences and ditches, after the manner of fox-hunting, a sport not often indulged in in that part of the country.

In the evening as they sat in the big sitting room, smoking after-supper cigars, accompanied by Abner Daniel, with his, cane-stemmed pipe, Mrs. Bishop came into the room, in her quiet way, smoothing her apron with her delicate hands.

"Pole Baker's rid up an' hitched at the front gate," she said. "Did you send him to town fer anything, Alan?"

"No, mother," replied her son. "I reckon he's come to get more meat. Is father out there?"

"I think he's some'r's about the stable," said Mrs. Bishop.

Miller laughed. "I guess Pole isn't the best pay in the world, is he?"

"Father never weighs or keeps account of anything he gets," said Alan. "They both make a guess at it, when cotton is sold. Father calls it 'lumping' the thing, and usually Pole gets the lump. But he's all right, and I wish we could do more for him. Father was really thinking about helping him in some substantial way when the crash came——"

"Thar!" broke in Daniel, with a gurgling laugh, "I've won my bet. I bet to myse'f jest now that ten minutes wouldn't pass 'fore Craig an' his bu'st-up would be mentioned."

"We have been at it, off and on, all day," said Miller, with a low laugh. "The truth is it makes me madder than anything I ever encountered."

"Do you know why?" asked Abner, seriously, just as Pole Baker came through the dining room and leaned against the door-jamb facing them. "It's beca'se—nodding a greeting to Pole along with the others—"it's be'ca'se you know in reason that he's got that money."

"Oh, I wouldn't say that," protested Miller, in the tone of a man of broad experience in worldly affairs. "I wouldn't say that."

"Well, I would, an' do," said Abner, in the full tone of decision. "I know he's got it!"

"Well, yo're wrong thar, Uncle Ab," said Pole, striding forward and sinking into a chair. "You've got as good jedgment as any man I ever ran across. I thought like you do once. I'd 'a 'tuck my oath that he had it about two hours by sun this evenin', but I kin swear he hain't a cent of it now."

"Do you mean that Pole?" Abner stared across the wide hearth at him fixedly.

"He hain't got it, Uncle Ab," Pole was beginning to smile mysteriously "He did have it, but he hain't got it now. I got it from 'im, blast his ugly pictur'!"

"You got it?" gasped Daniel. "You?"

"Yes. I made up my mind he had it, an' it deviled me so much that I determined to have it by hook or crook, ef it killed me, or put me in hock the rest o' my life." Pole rose and took a packet wrapped in brown paper from under his rough coat and laid it on the table near Alan. "God bless you, old boy," he said, "thar's yore money! It's all thar. I counted it. It's in fifties an' hundreds."

Breathlessly, and with expanded eyes, Alan broke the string about the packet and opened it.

"Great God!" he muttered.

Miller sprang up and looked at the stack of bills, but said nothing. Abner, leaning forward, uttered a little, low laugh.

"You—you didn't kill 'im, did you, Pole, old boy—you didn't, did you?" he asked.

"Didn't harm a hair of his head," said Pole. "All I wanted was Alan's money, an' thar it is!"

"Well," grunted Daniel, "I'm glad you spared his life. And I thank God you got the money."

Miller was now hurriedly running over the bills.

"You say you counted it, Baker?" he said, pale with pleased excitement.

"Three times; fust when it was turned over to me, an' twice on the way out heer from town."

Mrs. Bishop had not spoken until now, standing in the shadows of the others as if bewildered by what seemed a mocking impossibility.

"Is it our money—is it our'n?" she finally found voice to say. "Oh, is it, Pole?"

"Yes,'m," replied Pole. "It's yo'rn." He produced a crumpled piece of paper and handed it to Miller. "Heer's Craig's order on his wife fer it, an' in it he acknowledges it's the cash deposited by Mr. Bishop. He won't give me no trouble. I've got 'im fixed. He'll leave Darley in the mornin'. He's afeerd this'll git out an' he'll be lynched."

Alan was profoundly moved. He transferred his gaze from the money to Pole's face, and leaned towards him.

"You did it out of friendship for me," he said, his voice shaking.

"That's what I did it fer, Alan, an' I wish I could do it over again. When I laid hold o' that wad an' knowed it was the thing you wanted more'n anything else, I felt like flyin'."

"Tell us all about it, Baker," said Miller, wrapping up the stack of bills.

"All right," said Pole, but Mrs. Bishop interrupted him.

"Wait fer Alfred," she said, her voice rising and cracking in delight. "Wait; I'll run find 'im."

She went out through the dining-room towards the stables, calling her husband at every step. "Alfred, oh, Alfred!"

"Heer!" she heard him call out from one of his stables.

She leaned over the fence opposite the closed door, behind which she had heard his voice.

"Oh, Alfred!" she called, "come out, quick! I've got news fer you—big, big news!"

She heard him grumbling as he emptied some ears of corn into the trough of the stall containing Alan's favorite horse, and then with a growl he emerged into the starlight.

"That fool nigger only give Alan's hoss six ears o' corn," he fumed, "I know, beca'se I counted the cobs; the hoss had licked the trough clean, an' knawed the ends o' the cobs. The idea o' starvin' my stock right before my—"

"Oh, Alfred, what do you think has happened?" his wife broke in. "We've got the bank money back! Pole Baker managed somehow to get it. He's goin' to tell about it now. Come on in!"

Bishop closed the door behind him; he fumbled with the chain and padlock for an instant, then he moved towards her, his lip hanging, his eyes protruding.

"I'll believe my part of that when——"

"But," she cried, opening the gate for him to pass through, "the money's thar in the house on the table; it's been counted. I say it's thar! Don't you believe it?"

The old man moved through the gate mechanically. He paused to fasten it with the iron ring over the two posts. But after that he seemed to lose the power of locomotion. He stood facing her, his features working.

"I'll believe my part o' that caban'bull story when I see—"

"Well, come in the house, then," she cried. "You kin lay yore hands on it an' count it. It's a awful big pile, an' nothin' less than fifty-dollar bills."

Grasping his arm, she half dragged, half led him into the house. Entering the sitting-room, he strode to the table and, without a word, picked up the package and opened it. He made an effort to count the money, but his fingers seemed to have lost their cunning, and he gave it up.

"It's all there," Miller assured him, "and it's your money. You needn't bother about that."

Bishop sat down in his place in the chimney corner, the packet on his knees, while Pole Baker, modestly, and not without touches of humor, recounted his experiences.

"The toughest job I had was managin' the woman," Pole laughed. "You kin always count on a woman to be contrary. I believe ef you was tryin' to git some women out of a burnin' house they'd want to have the'r way about it. She read the order an' got white about the gills an' screamed, low, so nobody wouldn't heer 'er. She knowed in reason that Craig was dead fixed an' couldn't git out until she complied with the instructions, but she wanted to know all about it. I reckon she thought he wouldn't give full particulars—an' he won't, nuther. She wouldn't budge to git the money, an' time was a-passin'. I finally had a thought that fetched 'er. I told 'er Craig was confined in a place along with a barrel o' gunpowder; that a slow fuse was burnin' towards 'im, an' that he'd go sky-high at about sundown ef I didn't git thar an' kick out the fire. Then I told 'er she'd be arrested fer holdin' the money, an' that got 'er in a trot. She fetched it out purty quick, a-cryin' an' abusin' me by turns. As soon as the money left 'er hands, though, she begun to beg me to ride fast. I wanted to come heer fust: but I felt sorter sorry for Craig, an' went an' let 'im out. He was the gladdest man to see me you ever looked at. He thought I was goin' to leave 'im thar. He looked like he wanted to hug me. He says Winship wasn't much to blame. They both got in deep water speculatin' an' Craig was tempted to cabbage on the twenty-five thousand dollars."

When Pole concluded, the group sat in silence for a long time. It looked as if Bishop wanted to openly thank Pole for what he had done, but he had never done such a thing in the presence of others, and he could not pull himself to it. He sat crouched up in his tilted chair as if burning up with the joy of his release.

The silence was broken by Abner Daniel, as he filled his pipe anew and stood over the fireplace.

"They say money's a cuss an' the root of all evil," he said, dryly. "But in this case it's give Pole Baker thar a chance to show what's in 'im. I'd 'a' give the last cent I have to 'a' done what he did today. I grant you he used deception, but it was the fust-water sort that the Bible king resorted to when he made out he was goin' to divide that baby by cuttin' it in halves. He fetched out the good an' squelched the bad." Abner glanced at Pole, and gave one of his impulsive inward laughs. "My boy, when I reach t'other shore I expect to see whole strings o' sech law-breakers as you a-playin' leap-frog on the golden sands. You don't sing an' pray a whole lot, nur keep yore religion in sight, but when thar's work to be done you shuck off yore shirt an' do it like a wild-cat a-scratchin'.

No one spoke after this outburst for several minutes, though the glances cast in his direction showed the embarrassed ex-moonshiner that one and all had sanctioned Abner Daniel's opinion.

Bishop leaned forward and looked at the clock, and seeing that it was nine, he put the money in a bureau-drawer and turned the key. Then he took down the big family Bible from its shelf and sat down near the lamp. They all knew what the action portended.

"That's another thing," smiled Abner Daniel, while his brother-in-law was searching for his place in the big Book. "Money may be a bad thing, a cuss an' a evil, an' what not, but Alf 'ain't felt like holdin' prayer sence the bad news come; an' now that he's got the scads once more the fust thing is an appeal to the Throne. Yes, it may be a bad thing, but sometimes it sets folks to singin' an' shoutin'. Ef I was a-runnin' of the universe, I believe I'd do a lots o' distributin' in low places. I'd scrape off a good many tops an' level up more. Accordin' to some, the Lord's busy watchin' birds fall to the ground. I reckon our hard times is due to them pesky English sparrows that's overrun ever'thing."

"You'd better dry up, Uncle Ab," said

TROTTING TEAM IN INDIA

The "raikla," or native Madras cart, is a two-wheeled skeleton affair without springs, and looks like a relic of the stone age and never undergoes any improvement. The driver wears the simple costume of a waist cloth, or, if foppishly inclined, an additional rag on his shoulders. He is an irascible person, generally engaged in lashing himself into a fury over the meek bullocks that haul the cart, while he loads them with blows and a rich outpour of Oriental profanity.

Pole Baker. "That's the kind o' talk that made Brother Dole jump on you."

"Huh! That's a fact," said Daniel; "but this is in the family."

Then Bishop began to read in his even, declamatory voice, and all the others looked steadily at the fire in the chimney, their faces lighted up by the flickering flames.

When they had risen from their knees after prayer, Pole looked at Abner with eyes from which shot beams of amusement. He seemed to enjoy nothing so much as hearing Abner's religious opinions.

"You say this thing has set Mr. Bishop to prayin', Uncle Ab?" he asked.

"That's what," smiled Abner, who had never admired Baker so much before. "Ef I stay heer, an' they ever git that railroad through, I'm goin' to have me a pair o' knee-pads made."

XXVIII.

About a week after the events recorded in the preceding chapter, old man Bishop, just at dusk one evening, rode up to Pole Baker's humble domicile. Pole was in the front yard making a fire of sticks, twigs, and chips.

"What's that fer?" the old man questioned, as he dismounted and hitched his horse to the worm fence.

"To drive off mosquitoes," said Pole, wiping his eyes, which were red from the effects of the smoke. "I'll never pass another night like the last un ef I kin he'p it. I 'lowed my hide was thick, but they bored fer oil all over me from dark till sun-up. I never 've tried smoke, but Hank Watts say it's ahead of pennyr-yal."

"Shucks!" grunted the planter, "you ain't workin' it right. A few rags burnin' in a pan nigh yore bed may drive 'em out, but a smoke out heer in the yard 'll jest drive 'em in."

"What?" said Pole, in high disgust. "Do you expect me to sleep sech hot weather as this is with a fire nigh my bed? The durn things may eat me raw, but I'll be blamed ef I barbecue myse'f to please 'em."

Mrs. Baker appeared in the cabin-door, holding two of the youngest children by their hands. "He won't take my advice, Mr. Bishop," she said. "I jest rub a little lamp-oil on my face an' hands an' they don't tetch me."

Pole grunted and looked with laughing eyes at the old man.

"She axed me t'other night why I'd quit kissin' 'er," he said. "An' I told 'er I didn't keer any more fer kerosene than the mosquitoes did."

Mrs. Baker laughed pleasantly, as she brought out a chair for Bishop and invited him to sit down. He complied, twirling his riding-switch in his hand. From his position, almost on a level with the floor, he could see the interior of one of the rooms. It was almost bare of furniture. Two opposite corners were occupied by crude bedsteads; in the centre of the room was a cradle made from a soap-box on rockers sawn from rough poplar boards. It had the appearance of having been in use through several generations. Near it stood a spinning-wheel and a three-legged stool. The sharp steel spindle gleamed in the firelight from the big log and mud chimney.

"What's the news from town, Mr. Bishop?" Pole asked, awkwardly, for it struck him that Bishop had called to talk with him about some business and was reluctant to introduce it.

"Nothin' that interests any of us, I reckon, Pole," said the old man, "except I made that investment in Shoal Cotton Factory stock."

"That's good," said Pole, in the tone of anybody but a man who had never invested a dollar in anything. "It's all bunkey, an' my opinion is that it 'll never be wuth less."

"I did heer, too," added Bishop, "that it was reported that Craig had set up a little grocery store out in Texas, nigh the Indian Territory. Some thinks that Winship 'll turn up thar an' jine 'im, but a body never knows what to believe these days."

"That shore is a fact," opined Pole. "Sally, that corn-bread's a-burnin'; ef you'd use less lamp-oil you'd smell better."

Mrs. Baker darted to the fireplace, raked the live coals from beneath the cast-iron oven, and jerked off the lid in a cloud of steam and smoke. She turned over the pone with the aid of a case-knife, and then came back to the door.

"Fer the last month I've had my eye on the Bascome farm," Bishop was saying. "Thar's a hundred acres even, some good bottom land and upland, an' in the neighborhood o' thirty acres o' good wood. Then thar's a five-room house, well made an' tight, an' a barn, cow-house, an' stable."

"Lord! I know the place like a book," said Pole; "an' it's a dandy investment, Mr. Bishop. They say he offered it fer fifteen hundred. It's wuth two thousand. You won't drap any money by buyin' that property, Mr. Bishop. I'd hate to contract to build jest the house an' well an' outhouses fer a thousand."

"I bought it," Bishop told him. "He let me have it fer a good deal less 'n fifteen hundred, cash down."

"Well, you made a dandy trade, Mr. Bishop. Ah, that's what ready money will do. When you got the cash things seem to come at bottom figures."

Old Bishop drew a folded paper from his pocket and slapped it on his knee. "Yes, I closed the deal this evenin', an' I was jest a-thinkin' that as you hain't rented fer next yeer—I mean—" Bishop was ordinarily direct of speech, but somehow his words became tangled, and he delivered himself awkwardly on this occasion. "You see, Alan thinks that you 'n Sally ort to live in a better house than jest this heer log-cabin, an'—"

The wan face of the tired woman was aglow with expectation. She sank down on the doorstep, and sat still and mute, her hands clasping each other in her lap. She had always disliked that cabin and its sordid surroundings, and there was something in Bishop's talk that made her think he was about to propose renting the new farm, house and all, to her husband. Her mouth fell open; she scarcely allowed herself to breathe. Then, as Bishop paused, her husband's voice struck dumb dismay to her heart. It was as if she were falling from glowing hope back to tasted despair.

"Thar's more land in that farm 'an I could do jestice to, Mr. Bishop; but ef thar's a good cabin on it an' you see fit to cut off enough fer me 'n one hoss I'd jest as soon tend that as this heer. I want to do what you an' Alan think is best all round."

"Oh, Pole, Pole!" The woman was crying it to herself, her face lowered to her hands that the two men might not see the agony written in her eyes. A house like that to live in, with all those rooms and fireplaces, and windows with panes of glass in them! She fancied she saw her children playing on the tight, smooth floors and on the honeysuckled porch. For one minute these things had been hers, to be snatched away by the callous indifference of her husband, who, alas! had never cared a straw for appearances.

"Oh, I wasn't thinking about rentin' it to you," said Bishop, and the woman's dream was over. She raised her head, awake again. "You see," went on Bishop, still struggling for proper expression, "Alan thinks—well, he thinks you are sech a born fool about not acceptin' help from them that feels nigh to you, an' I may as well say grateful, exceedingly grateful, fer what you've done, things that no other livin' man could 'a' done. Alan thinks you ort to have the farm fer yore own property, an' so the deeds has been made out to—"

Pole drew himself up to his full height. His big face was flushed, half with anger, half with a strong emotion of a tenderer kind. He stood towering over the old man like a giant swayed by the warring winds of good and evil.

"I won't heer a word more of that, Mr. Bishop," he said, with a quivering lip, "not a word more. By golly! I mean what I say. I don't want to heer another word of it. This heer place is good enough fer me an' my family. It's done eight yeer, an' it kin do another eight."

"Oh, Pole, Pole, Pole!" The woman's cry was now audible. It came straight from her pent-up, starving soul and went right to Bishop's heart.

"You want the place, don't you, Sally?" he said, calling her by her given name for the first time, as if he had just discovered their kinship. He could not have used a tenderer tone to child of his own.

Do you remember the little things that gave us so much pleasure when we were young? With what zest did we sit down to the table after our play was over and eat the mush and milk our mother put before us. But as we get older it takes more to give us pleasure. Mush and milk no longer tastes good to us, and our digestion may be impaired. The best advice we can give to such a person is to tone up the stomach with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is nature's most valuable and health-giving agent—made without the use of alcohol. It contains roots, herbs and barks, and is the concentration of nature's vitality as found in the fields and woods. This remedy has a history which speaks well for it because it was given to the public by Dr. R. V. Pierce, founder of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., nearly forty years ago, and has since been sold by druggists in ever increasing quantities. Some medicines, tonics or compounds, enjoy a large sale for a few years, then disappear from the public attention, but Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has proved such a reliable blood remedy and tonic that it often enjoys the confidence of several generations in a family, and its increased sales year by year coming from the recommendations of those who have tried it, prove its lasting merit, so that every bottle bears the stamp of public approval. Every other blood-maker and tonic for the stomach that we know of contains alcohol, but Dr. Pierce guarantees that no alcohol is contained in his "Medical Discovery."

"Mind, mind what you say, Sally!" ordered Pole, from the depths of his fighting emotions. "Mind what you say!"

The woman looked at Bishop. Her glance was on fire.

"Yes, I want it—I want it!" she cried. "I ain't goin' to lie. I want it more right now than I do the kingdom of heaven. I want it ef we have a right to it. Oh, I don't know." She dropped her head in her lap and began to sob.

Bishop stood up. He moved towards her in a jerky fashion and laid his hand on the pitifully tight knot of hair at the back of her head.

"Well, it's yores," he said. "Alan thought Pole would raise a kick agin it, an' me 'n him had it made out in yore name, so he couldn't tetch it. It's yores, Sally Ann Baker. That's the way it reads."

The woman's sobs increased, but they were sobs of unbridled joy. With her apron to her eyes she rose and hurried into the house.

The eyes of the two men met. Bishop spoke first:

"You've got to give in, Pole," he said. "You'd not be a man to stand betwixt yore wife an' a thing she wants as bad as she does that place, an', by all that's good an' holy, you sha'n't."

"What's the use o' me tryin' to git even with Alan," Pole exclaimed, "ef he's eternally a-goin' to git up some'n'? I've been tickled to death ever since I cornered old Craig till now, but you an' him has sp'iled it all by this heer trick. It ain't fair to me."

"Well, it's done," smiled the old man, as he went to his horse, "an' ef you don't live thar with Sally, I'll make 'er git a divorce."

Bishop had reached a little pig-pen in a fence corner farther along, on his way home, when Mrs. Baker suddenly emerged from a patch of high corn in front of him.

"Is he a-goin' to take it, Mr. Bishop?" she asked, panting from her hurried walk through the corn that hid her from the view of the cabin.

"Yes," Bishop told her; "I'm a-goin' to send two wagons over in the morning to move yore things. I wish it was ten times as good a place as it is, but it will insure you an' the children a living an' a comfortable home."

After the manner of many of her kind, the woman uttered no words of thanks, but simply turned back into the corn, and, occupied with her own vision of prosperity and choking with gratitude, she hurried back to the cabin.

(To be Continued.)

EXPEDITION AFTER ANTICIPATED TREASURE

Although an expedition in search of gold is about to start toward the South Pole—an expedition, too, in which the voyagers are backed by a capital of $1,000,000—so secretly have matters been conducted that the world has had scarcely a hint of the objects for which the journey is made. It is not a search for metal, but for the almost inexhaustible resources that have lain undisturbed through the passing centuries.

The Antarctic region has always been looked upon as a dark, bleak, barren and almost eternally frozen portion of the earth. The majority of explorers who have returned have told of an ice barrier a mile in thickness which effectually barred any further progress toward the south. The reports of the little of the country which could be explored, small islands, headlands and bits of what was called the Antarctic Continent, were of the vaguest kind.

Opinion is now, however, gradually undergoing a change—the result of the explorations of the ship Antarctic, whose commander discovered, while on a cruise in that region, that there were vast quantities of wealth lying about the southern pole and on the islands off the coast of what is now known as Victoria Land.

On the islands lying off the coast are immense beds of guano, very similar to the guano beds of Chili, which have brought millions of revenue into that country.

The expedition will be under the command of Captain Borchgrevinck, and his ship will be the Antarctic—the vessel which first brought the news of the commercial possibilities of the Antarctic regions.

The company which is sending out the expedition has obtained from the English government the monopoly of working the guano deposits of Cape Andare, a promontory of Victoria Land, and all the surrounding deposits within a radius of ten miles of that point. The same company also has a grant for the capture of furbearing animals in certain portions of Victoria Land. The expedition will carry with it all modern appliances and provisions for whaling and sealing, and its promoters anticipate receiving almost as much return from the furs as from anything else.

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Dr. B. F. Bye's Oils for cancers and tumors are a painless cure. Most cases are treated at home without the services of a physician. Send for book telling what wonderful things are being done. Gives instant relief from pain. If not afflicted, cut this out and send it to some suffering one.

DR. B. F. BYE, Indianapolis, Ind.

NEW YORK VS. THE HOT PLACE

"What is the price of your peaches?" asked a New Yorker of a ragged son of Erin, who was sitting beside a stall of magnificent fruit, on St. Charles street, New Orleans.

"Twenty-fioive cints th' peck, yer honor."

"Twenty-five cents for a peck of these splendid peaches? Why, my man, if you were in New York you would be getting twenty-five cents apiece for them."

"An' may it plaize yer honor, sorr," said Pat promptly with a latent twinkle in his eye, "if you were in the Hot Place with a bucket of cold water, you'd be gettin' twinty-foive cints th' dipper, I'm thinkin'."

THE WRITER

ELIZABETH AYRES.

From the time that she could weave letters into words, and words into sentences, Eleanor was resolved to follow a literary career. As is usual in such cases she began by writing verses, and they were mostly verses of doleful import, picturing life as a dismal swamp of woe. From verses she turned to stories, but as in her poetry, the atmosphere was damp and gloomy until she outgrew the morbid melancholy of genius in its extreme youth and gained a more cheerful vision.

It was at this time that her stories began to be occasionally accepted and published. She received sufficient encouragement to stimulate her ambition though she was a victim to alternating moods of hope or despair. Her despairing moments always followed the refusal of one of her stories, while an acceptance filled her with "the world is mine" feeling which gave her a self-reliance and self-sufficiency that, while the exhilaration lasted, removed her from need of friends or companions.

Before Eleanor turned into young ladyhood, her mother regarded her literary aspirations with amused tolerance tinged with pride in the girl's cleverness. The tolerance lasted until after Eleanor was graduated with the hall-mark "finished" from a fashionable school. Then the tolerance changed into open opposition.

Eleanor's mother wanted her daughter to lead the life of a conventional young woman of excellent social position. She wished her to enjoy a season of gay society, which should be climaxed with an advantageous marriage. After this she was to "settle down" and devote her energies to the duties of wife and mother, though not to the entire exclusion of social obligations. The truth of it was the older woman was intent on modeling her daughter's life after her own, and Eleanor was quick to see and to resent this shaping of her destiny.

"Mother," she protested, "you are trying to make me an exact copy of yourself and repetitions are monotonous. Don't you want me to have any individuality? Let me live my own life. If it is devoted to work I cannot go far astray."

"There is no necessity for you to work," her mother answered with prideful dignity. "Eleanor," she went on firmly, "above all things I dislike unconventionality, and I fear you are very much inclined to be unconventional. You will never be happy if you try to be abnormal and write books. Be contented to know that you could if you wanted to. Let that suffice."

"But mother," Eleanor began.

Her mother silenced her with a look of displeasure.

"I do not wish to discuss the matter further. You know my wishes," she said, with an air of finality.

The blood mounted to Eleanor's cheeks and her eyes clouded. She stood with nervously clenched hands, realizing the futility of trying to make her mother understand. She had not wavered from her intention; she never should until she had tried and failed; but she did not protest her resolve. Words came more readily from her pen than from her lips and it was not easy for her to give her thoughts utterance.

Genius is always intolerant and sensitive. Its point of view is so vivid that all others are dark, invisible beside it, so Eleanor, once repulsed, withdrew within herself, disdaining further effort to reach her mother's sympathy. To a certain extent she obeyed her commands, but, though she was in the world of which she was a part, she was not of it. She carried herself with an aloofness which discouraged intimacy. She was not in need of confidants; she had an enchanted land of her own, peopled with images created by her brain, and upon these her fancy played and lingered. She studied the life about her to analyze its impulses and turn them into material for her stories. She was interested in emotions and dissected them carefully to see what they were made of, though she preferred to describe human affections rather than to experience them. No one had yet come who held for her a strong attraction. Finally one came, as he has a way of coming, both in fact and fiction, and he came at a time when Eleanor was suffering from a long period of depression. She had written a novel and had sent it to so many different publishers that it had become much traveled. None would accept it and she knew by heart the politely worded letters which sugar-coated the bitter pill of rejection.

There was only one conclusion to be drawn, and that was her book was not considered worth the publishing. She had failed.

"Probably mother was right," she reflected bitterly. "The conventional life for a woman is the better way. I have neither talent nor genius. I have failed, utterly and absolutely failed!"

Then John Dering came. She was more attracted to him than to any other man she had known, and from the hour John Dering met Eleanor he knew she was the "right woman." He determined to have her for his wife. He was not a man who could be easily turned from his purpose. When he set his feet in a given direction he followed one path to the end, and if at the end his goal was still unreached, he took another path and pressed on. He never went back and he never gave up to own himself beaten.

He was desirable in every worldly way. He was a man to whom a woman might give herself without fear of the future. He was a man of strong personality, a man who made an impression when he entered a room, and when he went away, left behind him a sense of something lacking which could be supplied only by his return. He was just the man Eleanor's mother would have selected for her daughter if she had been asked to choose. In her eyes, incapable of reading beneath the surface, he was a man with a high regard for the conventionalities, and yet he had a capacity for deeper emotions than she would have approved had she suspected the possibility of their existence.

Helen liked John Dering with a liking that might easily grow into a stronger feeling. He had come at a time when she was at odds with herself. She had not touched pencil to paper since her novel had met with its first refusal, and the emphasis of her life was broken, leaving her adrift on a portless sea.

John saw no reason to keep secret his adoration of Eleanor. She was the lodestar of his existence, the one woman who represented to him all that was brightest and best and sweetest, and in a measure his manner restored her sense of well-being. When his influence was removed, she relapsed into moods of depression, until her illness of mind preyed on her health, though her body was too sound for mental unrest to wreck it entirely. John thought he knew what he had to contend with, when in reality, being an unimaginative man of business affairs, he was as ignorant as a child of the spell which binds one thoroughly enthralled with a profession.

When it was decided that Eleanor should go abroad for a six months' tour of the old countries, she had not given a decisive answer to John's many proposals of marriage. He asked Eleanor to be his wife on an average of once every week, but the girl, sore from disappointment and beset with a growing desire to try her hand once more at story writing, would not bind herself by a promise she was not sure she wanted to fulfill.

"Wait until I come home, John," was the best satisfaction she could give him.

Before she went away, following a sudden impulse, she sent her novel to a publisher she had not tried before. To her surprise it was accepted almost immediately, and with the statement that it would be rushed through the press. She delayed her departure until the necessary formalities attending the publishing of a book had received her attention, and then she went away, leaving an injunction not to let her know while she was abroad of the success or failure of her novel. Even the fact of its acceptance had not completely restored her confidence in her ability; her book seemed so poor and weak a thing when she read it in the proof.

While she was gone, John held her as close as possible through the medium of letters, and Eleanor grew into the habit of watching for these letters and of leaning upon the love they breathed. Her replies were infrequent and brief, but they conveyed something which assured John he was much in her thoughts, and he went about with a song in his heart and the theme of his song was joy.

John was waiting for her on the wharf when she stepped ashore from the great liner. He looked so big and eager Eleanor feared he meant to sweep her up in his arms and carry her away, but he contented himself with throwing a warmth into his conventional greeting that brought the red to her cheeks. She was glad to see him, so intensely glad she was almost ready to confess that with him lay her destiny and happiness. It was in the real world of affection and not in the mimic world of her imagination wherein she would find the fullness of life. She would tell him so in a little while.

He put her into a carriage to take her to the hotel where she would stay for a day before going on to her home. They talked but little along the way. They were contented just to be together, and Eleanor thought she had never found John so companionable.

"Eleanor," he said, in the pause of their desultory conversation, "are you going to marry me?"

She hesitated at the crucial moment. After all she was not quite ready to surrender. She looked out of the window before speaking, and a flaring placard, hanging in front of a bookseller's shop met her gaze. Her name was on the sign, and it was her book that was so conspicuously exploited.

DESTINY! ! !
By Eleanor Merton.
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
Have you read it?
READ IT! READ IT!

She recovered her wandering wits with a start.

"John," she exclaimed, turning to him with eyes wide and shining, "it's my book! Did you know, did you know?"

She was tense with delight and excitement. All else was forgotten. The child of her brain had won to fame.

"John," she questioned again, pressing him for an aswer, "did you know?"

"Yes," he confessed. "Your novel is very popular."

"Why didn't you tell me?" she demanded, indignantly.

"I was following your instructions," he answered.

"But you should have told me," Eleanor insisted, unconscious of her inconsistency.

Her eyes watched the streets eagerly and she saw the sign again and again. She had succeeded beyond her fondest dreams, and tasting to the full the sweets of success, her thoughts fled from the man by her side. She would write another novel. Already there was a plot forming in her mind. Her fingers itched for the pencil. Nothing else mattered; nothing else ever would matter. She could write and that was her God and master, her very life itself.

John felt her mental withdrawal. He would save his chance if he could.

"Eleanor, are you going to marry me—" he asked again.

"Not now, not now," she answered hurriedly.

She was so aloof. John was so entirely out of her vision, that for an instant his whole figure relaxed in discouraged lines. Then he squared his shoulders and set his lips firmly, bringing his chin to a poise of unalterable determination.

"Eleanor," he began in a voice that commanded her attention," look at me, straight in the eyes and listen to what I say. I will never give you up so long as we are both alive. I realize that I have something to contend with more powerful in you than human love. You feel you do not need me, that I should be in the way of what you think you care the most for in the world. You think so now. Perhaps sometime you will know that love counts for something. I can wait and I will never give up."

He stopped abruptly, disheartened with a sense of the present hopelessness of his appeal. Eleanor was regarding him with interest, but it was with the interest she might have given a fine picture or a strong bit of acting. John was conscious that he might be furnishing material for a story. He sighed and endeavored to read her thoughts through her eyes. They were baffling and elusive, reflecting only an impersonal absorption in what he was saying.

"I shall never give you up," he repeated.

Eleanor leaned toward him alive with interest.

"John," she said, speaking rapidly, "tell me just what a man would do when he is determined to hold a woman he is in danger of losing."

THE HOMES OF THE SWISS

Swiss houses impress one, almost invariably, with a sense of loneliness. Probably this may be attributed to the contrast they present to their surroundings. They are commonly dwarfed into insignificance by the gigantic scenery in which they have been placed. But near at hand they are decidedly pretty, although their architectural style is distinct from any other. They are rarely painted and seldom ornamented or embellished, save that the boards and shingles are not infrequently cut and scalloped into odd shapes. Sometimes the front of the chalet bears the owner's or builder's name in large letters, followed by a sentiment, a benediction or a prayer.

These chalets are provided with overhanging roofs, on which flat stones have been laid to keep the fierce winds from tearing them off, and not because—as an animated tailor's sign, with a monocle, once informed an old lady in my presence—the natives wanted to effect a saving in nails. Various fruits and vegetables are hung under the projecting eaves for shelter and the firewood is piled high without for future use. The ground floor is generally given up to a stable, where the cattle are housed in the winter, in delightful proximity to the family overhead. The household treasures are contained in the living room, or Gute Stube. Here, too, you will find the large porcelain stove that is the center of the family gatherings on the long winter evenings. In the kitchen, of course, the furniture is of the plainest description, usually consisting of a rude loom, a huge fireplace, a table and a few chairs.

In the cities many of the houses are as pretentious as our own homes. But I must confess that I do not admire some of the parlors of these patrician dwellings; they are altogether too ornate.—Pilgrim.

THE AIR OF HIS PARISH.

Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, is noted for the fatherly interest that he takes in the members of the clergy; but with it all he has the faculty of administering a rebuke when it is necessary in a shrewd, kindly way.

One of the clergymen who has a parish on the outskirts of the Quaker City was noted for the long periods of absence that he took from his parish; in fact, it occurred so often that it became a matter of common talk. One day this man called on the archbishop and asked for a month's leave of absence, saying that the doctor had recommended a change of air and scene.

The archbishop looked up with a quizzical look in his eye and said:

"Well, I make the suggestion that you go to your parish and stay there. I think that would be a complete change of air and scenery!"

Just Too Lovely.

"Yes," said the first actress, "I've got a lovely new play for this season."

"What is it?" asked the other.

"A society drama in four acts and five new gowns."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Sharples Tubular Separators

A Boon to Farmers' Wives

Why not save half the standing—lifting—washing? Make your dairy work twice as easy—twice as profitable. Our friends call the Tubular Cream Separator the "Easy Way." Try it. Catalog J-221 describes it.

The Sharples Co. Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharples West Chester, Pa.

ROOSEVELT CABIN'S LOGS

North Dakota Man Says They Were Stolen From the Northern Pacific Railroad.

"Few persons, not even the President himself, know that the logs of which this cabin is built were stolen," remarked N. S. Lewis, a prominent man of North Dakota, as he looked around the Roosevelt cabin in the Palace of Agriculture, yesterday.

"Not long ago I was up in Medora, near which town President Roosevelt's Maltese Cross ranch was located. Sylvane Ferris, one of the brothers from whom the President bought the ranch, told me the story.

"After a short stay in North Dakota for his health, Mr. Roosevelt, then a young man, became fascinated with ranch life and the big game about there, and, with his characteristic celerity about all things, he bought the Maltese Cross brand of cattle from Sylvane and Joe Ferris, and retained the brothers in his employ as assistant managers.

"The first thing Theodore Roosevelt did was to order a new log cabin built, and Sylvane Ferris was put in charge of the building. It was necessary to hew a number of logs for the house, and Sylvane and his gang started out to do the work. In hunting for suitable trees along the bank of the Little Missouri, they unexpectedly ran across a number of logs, which had lodged in the willows along the bank, a part of a raft which had been floated down from the headwaters of the stream by the contractor, who was disposing of them to the Northern Pacific Railroad.

"'It was easier to take those logs than it was to hew others,' remarked Sylvane Ferris to me, 'and we fished enough of them out to build the cabin. The logs were hauled to the site where the work of building had been completed. President Roosevelt may have thought we worked pretty rapidly to hew the logs in so short a time, but if he had any suspicions he never communicated them. No one mentioned the matter to him, because we all knew the logs would have to be returned and new ones hewed if he knew how the material for his cabin had been procured. We never struck a lick of work on the logs in the Roosevelt cabin now being exhibited at the World's Fair, but, as I said, the President didn't know it."—St. Louis Republic.

THE SONG OF THE BIRDS.

These old familiar friends?
The blackbird perfecting
His chant as daylight ends,
The song-thrush set where all may see,
The lark far distant.
The stormcock in the chestnut tree,
Loud and insistent.

Is it of work we hear?
Of nests so subtly made,
In copse or shrubbery near,
Where the speckled eggs are laid?
Is it that love-inspired they tell,
In bird-land fashion,
To ears that understand them well,
Their tale of passion?

Or does their music speak
Of men and life around
Of cows soft-eyed and sleek,
Below them on the ground?
Of lambs that sport thro' sunny hours
In sweet disorder,
Or bees that search the gilly-flowers
Along the border?

Nay, sing they not a hymn
Of deep unbounded praise,
That after winter grim
Comes hope of brighter days?
Proclaiming wide thro' lane and wood,
Thro' garden scented,
That all the works of God are good
To hearts contented.

—Robert Cochrane, in English Country Life.

DOGS OF WAR.

To let loose the dogs of war is to be a veritable military maneuver for dogs are now being trained by the German army to do actual battle. The bicycle is responsible for this. Since its introduction into the armies of Europe, German officers have been considering the best method of securing it, and the result has been a decision to train dogs to drag bicycle riders from their wheels.

The Great Dane has been selected for the purpose, as his size and strength make him a powerful and effective antagonist. At Berlin there are now 1,000 of these great dogs in training. Every day for the last three months they have been taken to the parade ground and been given lessons in distinguishing the German and Austrian uniforms from the French, Italian and Russian, for it is necessary that they should discriminate between friend and foe. Then they are taught to rush upon a bicycle mounted enemy and dismount him.

When it is remembered that all the armies of Europe have adopted the bicycle, the necessity of the best method to lessen their effectiveness can be appreciated; and the German army officers believe they have discovered the method.

The dogs are taken to the field of operation, where cyclists are gathered, and are urged to attack the riders, who are padded against harm. After this lesson is learned they are turned loose among soldiers wearing various uniforms, and when they attack a German or Austrian they are whipped, but when they attack others they are rewarded.

It is conceded by military experts that an advancing line of armed bicycle riders could be thrown into utter confusion by a much smaller number of these trained dogs than men.

PIGEONS IN WAR.

The pigeon post is largely used by both the naval and military forces of Japan. A movable loft it attached to the headquarters. Scouts are furnished with a knapsack capable of holding four birds, when they wish to communicate with headquarters they write out the message and place it in a tube, which is attached to a bird's leg. The pigeon is then liberated and flies to the movable loft, where its message is read. These birds fly at a velocity of nearly a mile a minute.

Will Work His Feet.

L. L. Grooms unloaded a new Avery separator Tuesday. Link will be in it with both feet this year.—Monmouth (Ill.) Republican.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which, will be the most valuable answers possible:

Who can tell me how to get rid of the Canada thistle, and where did this weed pest come from?—B., Goshen, Ind.

Will some one tell us something about chemical fertilizers, and for what they are best adapted?—K., Milledgeville, Ga.

Is there really any good reason why one should kill moles? Do they really damage crops?—G., Hamilton, O.

What is the cause of bloody milk in cows, and how remedied?—E., Fredericktown, O.

Will some reader of The Blade give me a remedy for the relief and permanent cure of the heaves in a horse?—H., Garden, W. Va.

Can I get a stand of blue grass in the yard by sowing without breaking the ground? And what time should it be sown?

Also, can I sow a grass for pasturage on low lands, without breaking, and what grass will be best?

Both yard and pasture are free from weeds, having mixed grasses, wild and white clover.—Southern Illinois.

Will some reader of The Blade please tell me what is wrong with my calves? Also give remedy, if any. The head, neck and tongue swell, they bleed at the nose, slobber, and also some of them pass blood from the bowels. All that took the disease (five) died within three days after I first noticed the symptoms. All were in fair condition.—M., Ophir, Ore.

Will some reader of The Blade tell me what ails my lamb? It became lame in its shoulders and knees, and in a few days it could not walk, only as it crept on its knees. It eats well and is in good flesh. Please tell me what to do for it.—S., Camden, Mich.

Will you please ask in your columns what worm affects the apple tree about this time? It is a small brown worm an inch long, with yellow stripes. It eats the leaves and leaves the limb bare. Then the worms form in branches on the end of the limb.—P., West Liberty, Iowa.

Hessian Fly and Wheat Midge.

The Ohio experiment station at Wooster has just issued a bulletin on the above subject. It says:

In answer to inquiries sent out by the station, Hessian fly is reported for this season in 66 counties and wheat midge or "red weevil" in 59. The combined damage of these two insects to the crop is estimated to be not more than 10 or 15 per cent for the state. At the station the average percentage of stalks of all varities infested with fly was 28.7, while the average percentage of fallen straw was 5.3. The midge was found present in 10 per cent of the kernels of all varities. The average yield from the station plots as compared with the average for the past ten years was but little affected, but samples and estimates sent us from other localities indicate that in some instances the damage was severe, being as great or even greater than 50 per cent in some fields.

The parasites of the fly were observed to issue in abundance during the early part of August, but enough "flaxseeds" remain unparasitized to furnish sufficient flies to cause serious damage next year if other conditions prove exceptionally favorable to fly development. Conditions in all respects, relating to fly, parasites and season, may be considered about normal thus far; hence, while no special alarm need be felt, it should not be forgotten that careless husbandry or the entrance of new factors into the situation may result in much loss. This possibility of exceptional damage renders advisable a brief statement of the most approved methods of guarding against the fly.

1. The preparation of the field, getting it into such a condition of tilth and fertility that the plants will get a good, strong start in the fall, even if sown late, is a most important item, and if the fly comes so late that the crop must be sown before its appearance and thus be obliged to breast the attack of the full brood, this point is yet more important.

2. Unless the fall brood of flies is very late in appearing, sowing should be deferred until after their disappearance. Perhaps no better plan can be devised to determine when the flies have appeared than for each farmer to sow a small "observation plot" of wheat during the last week in August in the northern border counties of the state, the first week in September in the central part and about the middle of September in the southern part. Each farmer should provide himself, as part of his equipment, with an ordinary magnifying glass such as may be obtained from his druggist or Harrison Cole, Columbus, Ohio. A good double lense with rubber case should be obtained for about 50 cents. The adult flies, small, dark, mosquito-like insects may be seen by the sharp observer in September or at latest early in October, alighting upon the upper sides of the leaf blades where the eggs (the "flaxseed" are not eggs) are deposited in the blade creases or furrows. Sometimes the eggs are found on the inner surface of blades not over one inch high and too young to have turned upward. With the magnifying glass it is not difficult to find these minute, reddish, elongate-oval eggs and when they have once been found it will be but a few days until the brood of flies disappears. Wheat may be safely sown at once as soon as the eggs are found in any numbers as the flies will have disappeared before it has time to germinate and get up through the ground.

The flies should be looked for as early as the first week in September in the northern tier of counties, during the first three weeks of September in the northern half of the state, and during the last week in September and the first ten days of October in the southern half. Since the flies may come either earlier or later than these dates the utility of the "observation plot" suggested is apparent.

When the flies come so late as the last weeks in September in the northern part of the state and not until in October in the southern half, the farmer must decide for himself from previous experience on his particular farm, whether it is best to take the risk of injury from the fly or from weakness of plants due to late sowing. It is doubtless better in some instances to let the wheat stand the attack than to have it sown extremely late.

3. When the flies appear at about the usual time it is important for all the farmers of a neighborhood to co-operate in late sowing so that no early sown field will furnish flies for the entire neighborhood.

4. The larvae of the wheat midges to appear next year are now buried in the earth not far from the surface. Plowing is therefore of service against them as well as against the Hessian fly. Sowing in the stubble is bad practice from the standpoint of both insects. The screenings and chaff from the threshing machine should be destroyed as they contain thousands of midge larvae.

5. If decoy strips of wheat are sown during the last of August or about the first of September, they will not only serve as "observation plots," but will also entice many of the flies to here deposit their eggs. As soon as the main crop is sown these decoy strips should be plowed under to destroy the eggs and young larvae.

6. Varieties of wheat with thick, strong stalks resist the fly attack better than small, weak-stalked kinds, and bearded wheats are seemingly more immune from midge attack than smooth sorts. These considerations are not the only ones to decide the question of choice of variety, but are worth noting.

THE EDITOR'S BRAIN

Did Not Work Well Under Coffee.

A brain worker's health is often injured by coffee, badly selected food and sedentary habits. The experience of the Managing Editor of one of the most prosperous newspapers in the Middle West, with Postum Food Coffee illustrates the necessity of proper feeding for the man who depends on his brain for a living.

"Up to three years ago," writes this gentleman, "I was a heavy coffee drinker, I knew it was injuring me. It directly affected my stomach and I was threatened with chronic dyspepsia. It was then that my wife persuaded me to try Postum Food Coffee. The good results were so marked that I cannot say too much for it. When first prepared I did not fancy it, but inquiry developed the fact that cook had not boiled it long enough, so next time I had it properly made and was charmed with it. Since that time coffee has had no place on my table save for guests. Both myself and wife are fond of this new cup which 'cheers but does not inebriate' in a much truer and fitter sense than coffee. My stomach has resumed its normal functions and I am now well and strong again mentally and physically.

"I am confident that coffee is a poison to many stomachs, and I have recommended Postum with great success to a number of my friends who were suffering from the use of coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Roard to Wellville."

EXPERIENCED STOCK RAISERS know that sickly stock are a dead loss. They eat food without putting on the flesh, which is the only possible return for the expense of feeding. Cattle, sheep or hogs with disordered digestion, constipated bowels and irregular livers, lose more flesh in a day than they can gain in a week of health. They are liable to contract distemper, hoof disease, pink-eye, hidebound or have colic at any time.

BLACK-DRAUGHT STOCK AND POULTRY MEDICINE.

Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine, in regulating the disordered liver and bowels, puts all kinds of stock in a healthy condition, because bowel and liver troubles are at the bottom of all the diseases of stock.

Thousands of successful stock raisers have declared that they could not carry on a paying stock raising business without Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine to keep their herds in health.

If your dealer does not sell Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine, send 25c. to The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., and an air-tight half-pound can will be mailed to you. Ask for the stock book.

Rovy, I. T., January 26, 1904.

I have used your Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine and I find it to be just as good as you say it is, or better. I keep it on hand and give it to my stock. I could not do without it. I would advise everybody to use Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine.

E. D. O'NEAL.

Spreading Panicum.

Editor Farmstead: I inclose some heads of grass which is new in this country. Can you tell me what it is, and if good for meadow hay?—T., Carl Junction, Mo.

We inclosed the specimens sent to the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, O., and received the following reply:

Editor Blade: The plant enclosed in yours of the 30th is "Spreading Panicum" (Panicum proliferum.) Like other annual plants, it does not rank with perennial. See enclosure from the North Carolina Experiment Station. On certain loam soils which will not carry a perennial turf, it may be valuable. It is closely allied to the species grown under the name of millet, (panicum miliaceum), with which most are familiar. However, panicum miliaceum is not to be confused with the dense headed Hungarian grass also called "millet." Respectfully yours,

A. D. SELBY, Botanist.

The inclosure from the North Carolina Experiment Station to which Prof. Selby refers is as follows:

Analysis of panicum proliferum, made at the North Carolina Experiment Station, by B. W. Kilgore:

Water, 8.73 per cent.

In 100 parts of dry matter, after the water has been extracted, there is:

Crude protein, 14.79 per cent.
Crude fat, 3.57 per cent.
Nitrogen, free extract, 45.49 per cent.
Crude fiber, 27.74 per cent.
Ash, 8.41 per cent.
Total nitrogen, 2.16 per cent.

In 100 parts of air-dry substance there is:

Water, 8.73 per cent.
Total protein, 13.50 per cent.
Fats (either extract), 3.26 per cent.
Nitrogen, free extract, 41.51 per cent.
Crude fiber, 25.32 per cent.
Ash, 7.68 per cent.
Total nitrogen, 2.16 per cent.

Dipping Chickens.

Editor Farmstead: Some time ago I noticed an inquiry in regard to dipping chickens. I would like to tell the inquirer my way. Take one gallon of coal oil emulsion and eight or ten gallons of tepid water. Mix in a tub or other large vessel. Take hold of the bird by the head and the feet, keeping the hand over the nostrils to keep it from strangling; pass the bird back and forth through the dip till thoroughly wet; then let it drain a moment and the work is done. Only full-feathered chickens can be dipped without danger of killing them. No other remedy that I have ever tried has been so successful in ridding the birds of body lice. Do this work on a hot, sunshiny day.—M., Greencastle, Ind.

Planting Plum Stones.

Editor Farmstead:—For the benefit of S., of Fellowsville, W. Va., I will give my experience in plainting plum stones. Last fall, on October 1, I planted several seeds of the Miner plum, two inches deep, and today I measured the trees. The tallest are four feet two inches high and are very pretty trees. The plums were raised in Missouri, and bid fair to do as well in this state as in Missouri.—R., Auburn, Neb.

Chicken Mites.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell M., of McKee, Ga., to get one pint of zenoleum from the drug store. It costs about 25 cents. Then put about four or five spoonfuls in a sprinkler. Put the zenoleum in and then pour in the water. It will be mixed when the water is in. Then clean out the hen house and sprinkle well up the walls, all over the floor and the roosting poles. Be sure to get it into all the cracks and little holes. Then repeat in two or three weeks, and you will be surprised. I have used kerosene oil and turpentine, but zenoleum beats them two to one, and it is perfectly harmless to man or beast. Try this remedy and report the results through The Blade.—J., Lexington, Ky.

Editor Farmstead:—Say to M., of McKee, Ga., to use kerosene (or coal oil) to rid his hen house of mites. Use it either as an emulsion or just use the oil. If he wishes the emulsion, take one pint of soft soap (any soft soap will do), one quart of oil and hot water enough to make it of the consistency of cream. Mix the soap and water first, as it is easier; heat or stir till it is well mixed and no oil rises. Then add four gallons of water and wash the roosts and walls and every part about the house that is infested. In ten days or two weeks go over everything again. After that, wash the roosts once a month with oil during the warm season. Watch carefully, and you will have no more trouble.—M., Greencastle, Ind.

Change of Food.

Editor Farmstead:—To feed a variety of food does not require the farmer to make a complete change from certain kinds to others, but to avoid confining the stock to one or two kinds only. Corn and hay are excellent foods and need not be discontinued, but cut roots, silage, cooked potatoes or turnips, or even a mess of scalded cut clover, will be readily accepted, while bran or ground oats may be given regularly. The rule should be to observe the animal, and when it refuses any particular food tempt it to ever with some other food.—B., Wisconsin.

To Raise Fence Posts.

Editor Farmstead:—Here is a hint that is worth dollars to any farmer who wishes to remove a fence. Take a light log chain and loop it around the post at the ground; pass it over a 2x6 piece of wood 2 feet long; lean the piece against the post to catch the strain, and hitch on your team and drive off. By this method one man can pull a mile of posts in half a day.—H., Manhattan, Kan.

Fertilize! Fertilize!

The mowing of the meadow for hay deprives the soil of the elements of fertility, and the same occurs when the cattle are allowed to graze on it. Every pound of meat and milk sent to market carries in its composition the riches of the meadow, and, though the process may be a slow one, yet a time is sure to come when the grass will be less nutritious and the growth less rapid. Though this will be the cattle use only that which is the most succulent and nourishing, leaving the more undesirable grasses to take possession, along with weeds, until finally the meadow must be plowed and seeded down, in order to change the variety of food produced by it. It then fails to produce sufficient green food and it yields sparingly of hay.

The Durum Wheats.

A forthcoming bulletin of the Department of Agriculture is to make it plain that, whatever objections the millers may make, they will have to handle an annually increasing quantity of the durum wheats, more commonly known as macaroni wheats. No considerable quantity of these was raised in America prior to 1901, in which year the production was less than seventy thousand bushels. In 1902 the yield was about two million bushels, in 1903 between six and seven million bushels and this year the promise is for at least fifteen and perhaps twenty million bushels. The reason for this rapid increase, in the face of opposition from millers and grain handlers, is that these particular wheats have been found especially adapted to the semi-arid regions, where good crops of the ordinary wheats fail utterly. Experiments seem to have demonstrated that the durum wheat, while especially fitted for the making of macaroni, is also as good as the other wheat for making bread; which is why the Department of Agriculture protests against calling it macaroni wheat lest the name should prejudice consumers against it.

Securing Nitrogen for Farm Crops.

The cheapest source of nitrogen for farm crops is the various leguminous plants grown for forage and for seed. Among these the most commonly used are alfalfa, the common clovers, cowpeas, soy beans, crimson clover, hairy vetch, velvet beans, etc. This list is being added to year by year. These plants take the nitrogen from the air and store it up in their roots for their own use, and for the use of the crops which follow. This transfer of nitrogen from the air to the roots is made possible by certain bacteria which live on the roots of these leguminous crops. These bacteria live in tubercles or slight swellings on the roots of these plants. Just how this transfer is effected is not known, but that it is accomplished no one doubts. By carefully digging up an alfalfa plant, or any of the others mentioned, and examining the roots, they will be found invested by small swellings. These are the bacteria tubercles, or homes of the bacteria. Sometimes they are found in great bunches. These particular tubercles were secured by inoculating the soil with velvet bean bacteria. Nitrogen was formerly supplied to growing crops by the application of some soluble nitrate. This was too expensive for most field crops, although it is still practiced to a certain extent for our larger crops, and is particularly valuable for forcing truck and garden crops. The farmer, however, should plan to secure his nitrogen by growing some of the forage crops noted above, saving the forage or grain for his stock. He will find his soil greatly enriched.—American Agriculturist.

NEW WAY TO LEARN LANGUAGES

Mastering French, German, Italian and other tongues by means of the Bible, while not generally known, is now much in vogue by studious Pittsburgers, while many foreigners within the country limits are familiarizing themselves with the English language by the same method.

Economy and practicability are as much the occasion for this novel method of tuition as hunger for righteousness. Religious publication societies, spurred on by the demands of the ever increasing work in home and foreign mission fields, have reached a high pinnacle in the art of serving the Scriptures in such myriad forms as to make them accessible to all mankind. Aside from the translation into all tongues and dialects, a popular issue of the work is one which, in the trade, is known as the "side by side." These Bibles run two columns to the page, one column being a translation into another language of the column beside it.

This offers an opportunity for the study of language that is too apparent for comment, but notwithstanding the manifold combinations which this method of translation affords, all are sold at an average nominal price of 20 cents each. The Young Men's Bible society of Allegheny county, distributes many of these books here, gratuitously when need be, and even offers single "books" of the Bible for as low as a cent apiece.—Pittsburg Gazette.

CONTROLLING HEALTH.

Health is a peculiar condition known to primitive man and a few undomesticated animals. Health existed sporadically up to the time doctors came in. Since then it has not been dangerous.

As an evidence that the theory of evolution is correct, some people are even now born healthy, this being only a souvenir of a past age. They recover rapidly from health, however, showing the great advances made.

Fresh air has been known to make for health, and hence has been gradually tabooed by the authorities, being found only in remote country districts. Food factories and hospitals do the rest.

Health, at one time contagious, is now strictly limited, and, being kept isolated, causes little inconvenience.

We need have no fear for the future health now being under control. In the hands of able surgeons it has ceased to be a menace.

We are almost dead sure now to be unhealthy, wealthy and abnormally wise.—Tom Mason in the New York Herald.

TRICKS OF TRADE.

In the reign of Queen Mary a man was pilloried in London for selling pots of strawberries, "the which the pot was half full, but filled with fern." Poor old Cheapside has doubtless seen many similar frauds. At the same period persons were often pilloried for selling bad fish, and the fish itself was hung around their necks. The public was thus allowed to avenge itself. A butcher who had vended diseased meat was made to ride around London, "his face toward the horse's tail, with half a lamb before and another behind and veal and calf borne before him on a pole, raw." His own meat, no doubt, and therefore not too savory. A similar punishment of riding round London in a cart was given to a certain person who had sold his wife to a butcher. Let us hope that this sale was purely matrimonial.

HOW TO HEAR PLANTS GROW

Two Germans have discovered a method by which they can hear plants grow. In the apparatus the growing plant is connected with a desk, having in its centre an indicator which moves visibly and regularly, and this on a scale fifty times magnified denotes the progress in growth. Both disk and indicator are metal, and when brought in contact with an electric hammer, the electric current being interrupted at each of the divided interstices of the disk, the growth of the plant is as perceptible to the ear as to the eye.

STARK TREES best by Test—78 YEARS. We PAY CASH Weekly. WANT MORE SALESMEN. Stark Nursery, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.

????????????????????? Question Bureau ?????????????????????

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Lhassa.

Will you please explain to us, through your Bureau columns, the place of the Forbidden City? What is Potala? Is it a building or monument? The Blade merely mentions it in its issue of August 11, in an article headed "Panorama of Splendor."—J. L. S., Wincey, N. Y.

Lhassa is the capital of Thibet, as you will see by looking on the map of Asia in any school geography. It is the sacred city of the Buddhist religion, as Mecca is of Mohammedanism, or Rome of Catholicism. The epithet "forbidden city" belongs more to one section of Pekin, the capital of China, for it is so called by the Chinese, to signify that strangers are not allowed to visit it. Some newspaper writers have referred to Lhassa as the "forbidden city," because it has been guarded against the visits of non-Buddhists, and especially forbidden to Europeans, for centuries. Only three Europeans are known to have reached it in the nineteenth century. Col. Younghusband's British armed expedition, however, broke through this regulation by force and has compelled the signing of a treaty which opens Thibet to commerce with India. Lhassa means "place of God," in reference to its supposed sanctity as the center of the Buddhist faith.

It is situated on a valley plain, surrounded by mountains rising from the Ki-chu, a left tributary of the San-po or Brahmaputra river. It is a walled city, as squalid as the usual Oriental city. At one side rises Potala, a hill nearly four hundred feet high, whose sides are covered with Buddhist monasteries, and whose summit is crowned with the vast dull-red palace of the Dalai Lama, who is the titular head of the Buddhist faith, as the Pope is of the Romish church, or Sheik-ul-Islam, at Constantinople, of the Mohammedan faith. The Potala is about one and a half miles south of the walled city. Its name, Potala, is a corruption of Buddha-la, "the house of Buddha." The palace on the summit is four stories high, with a large dome covered with gilding, as are the columns surrounding the structure. The population of Lhassa is estimated at 15,000, exclusive of the thousands of lazy Buddhist monks, who infest the numerous monasteries as ants do an anthill. Now that the British have penetrated to the city, we may expect correct and full accounts of it.

World's Population and Religions.

What is the population of the world, according to the latest official figures? What per cent of the earth's population are Christians? What per cent of these are Protestants?—G. C. P., Bear Creek, N. C.

Nothing but an estimate can be given as to the total population of the world, because, over more than half its surface, including some countries of dense population (China, for instance) no census was ever made. The latest estimate is that of the new Encyclopedia Americana, just issued, which figures the total population of the world as 1,600 millions.

Similarly, there is nothing but estimates as to the numbers professing different faiths. Mr. Fournier de Flaix, in the Quarterly of the American Statistical Association for March, 1892, gives this estimate, which is the latest authoritative one:

Christians, all classes	477,000,000
Confucians	256,000,000
Hindoos	190,000,000
Mohammedans	177,000,000
Buddhists	148,000,000
Taoists	43,000,000
Shintoists	14,000,000
Jews	7,000,000
Pagans of different kinds	118,000,000

This is manifestly incorrect in the item of Shintoists, for the vast majority of Japanese are worshipers of that faith, and the empire has nearly 50,000,000 population. Similarly, the number of Jews is clearly underestimated.

The same author gives this estimate of the number of the leading sects of Christians:

Roman Catholics	231,000,000
Protestants	144,000,000
Greek Catholics	98,000,000
Abyssinians	3,000,000
Coptic church	120,000
Armenian church	2,000,000
Nestorians	80,000
Jacobites	70,000

This also is certainly not very accurate. The Roman Catholic figures embrace all children who have been baptized, while some of the Protestant churches, at least, give only the number of grown persons who are actual members. Then, in the Protestants are included a number of sects, such as the Mormons, Spiritualists, Christian Scientists, and a vast number of smaller factions, which are not orthodox Christians.

Liquid Air.

Some years ago, I read an account of a liquid gas or explosive, that by injecting a drop into the breech of a firearm, it expanded and forced the projectile as powder or other explosives would. Can you give me a description of this gas, how procured, why it has not come into more general use, and is it dangerous to handle? I have not been able to learn more of it and do not remember its name.—J. S. B., Washington, Iowa.

The above letter is an illustration of the inattentive way in which the majority of people read newspaper articles. They skim them over, get a half-idea of the matter, and then, when it comes up again, they are at sea, so to speak. We use this only as an illustration. There are ten thousand readers of The Blade who do exactly the same thing.

What you read, some years ago, was articles concerning liquid air—that is, common air, reduced by compression and cold, to a liquid condition. At that time, a large number of writers on the sensational press let their imaginations run loose. They compared the bulk of the liquid air with the bulk of that amount of air in its common (gaseous) condition, and figured on what it would do if instantaneously expanded from a liquid into a gas. But there is, so far, no mode of changing it in an instant. It would require an amount of heating which is not practical under conditions so far discovered. You are another of the innumerable victims of the sensational press—of "yellow journalism." There is no way, so far, by which liquid air can be so suddenly heated as to make it act as an explosive. Of course it can be heated, but slowly; but the explosive force is what is needed to make it effective in the fairy tale involved in your question.

Origin of Races.

I have been an interested reader of the Blade Question Bureau for some time and acquire a great deal of knowledge therefrom; but I would like to ask you about the question "Origin of Races," appearing in The Blade of Sept. 1. You say that "the flood is now considered to be a Jewish legend." By whom is it considered as such, and what authority have they for believing so, when Christ had reference to it as a fact not as a legend, Matt. 24, 38, 39; also Luke 17-27. You say, "It is admitted that a worldwide catastrophe of that kind is an impossibility." By whom admitted?—J. T. L., Randolph, Pa.

One of the most difficult of the many hard problems which confront the editor of the Bureau is to answer such questions. Now, let it be said, for information, that the editor of the Bureau is a member in good standing of one of the "evangelical" Protestant churches; that he has a wide acquaintance among the ministers of the 115 different ministers of all denominations who have churches in the city of Toledo.

The question given above illustrates the difficulty. There is a large class of Christians, embracing the more highly educated, which realize that the Bible is made up of so-called historical, as well as doctrinal matters. So far as the historical matters are concerned, this class submit them to the same investigation and examination as is given by modern investigators to all other historical documents. On doctrinal matters, they agree with all other Christians. Another class, the less intelligent and educated—and we say it with all due courtesy, and with much regret—insist that, no matter what may be found in any of the books which comprise the Bible, though the books were written hundreds of years apart, shall be accepted as divine truth.

The latter position is untenable. It can not be maintained. The Old Testament comprises writings which were held sacred by the Jews; the New Testament those writings which are held authoritative by Christians. There is no good reason why Christians should stand up for the literal authenticity of the Old Testament. It is not necessary to support the claims of the Christian religion. The first five books of the Old Testament, called the Pentateuch, are now considered by learned Christian critics to be a compilation of the legendary history of the Jews, and not written by Moses at all. The reasons would take columns of The Blade. We can not spare the space. There are hundreds of books in publication which cover this ground. The story of the flood is one of those numerous legends. It is so held by Christian investigators of the highest learning.

The idea of our questioner, that if a thing is asserted in the Bible anywhere it is necessarily to be accepted as true, is one which can not be proved. That Christ is said to have asserted the fact of the deluge, raises the question of how much of the gospels is absolute fact. Comparing them with each other, they do not agree on matters connected with Christ's life. Why should we then assume that what they tell of Christ's references to the Old Testament are true?

This is written with no hope of overcoming bigotry, but with the sincere desire that those who have the true spirit of Christianity will emancipate themselves from the bondage of assuming that everything in the Bible is absolutely true. They are blind to the light of modern Christian research.

Manila.

Kindly give a brief sketch in your columns of the government, population, people, resources, occupations, society and beauties of Manila.—E. A. P., Huron, South Dakota.

Manila, the capital and largest city in the Philippines, is situated on the island of Luzon, fronting Manila bay for some four miles, and is on both sides of the Pasig river at its mouth. The name is a corrupt form of a Tagalo word, written "maynila," the name of a shrub or bush which originally grew on the site of the city. Manila is composed of the original town, the "walled city," on the south bank of the Pasig (which flows westward into the bay), and several much larger portions, of later growth. The walled city has its streets crossing at right angles, and embraces 54 blocks, all inclosed in a formidable stone wall. It contains the cathedral, the houses and churches of the various ecclesiastical orders, various church schools, the University of St. Thomas, the hospital of San Juan de Dios, the governmental offices, and the Spanish residence quarter. Opposite, on the north bank of the Pasig, is the section called Binondo, now the business district. North of this is the division called Tondo, and between this and the bay and mouth of the Pasig is San Nicolas. Outlying suburbs are Quiapo, San Miguel, Sampaloc, Santa Cruz and Trozo. South of the walled city lies Ermita; further along the bay shore is Malate. Inland, east of these, are Paco, Panducan and Santa Ana. All these are included in the city of Manila for police purposes.

The political relation of Manila to the central government of the islands, at the present time, in a way resembles that of the city of Washington (and District of Columbia) to the United States government. The city was incorporated by act of the United States Philippine commission, July 31, 1901. This act vests the government of the city in a board of three members, appointed by the civil governor, with the advice and consent of the commission. This board has both executive and legislative authority within certain limits. All appropriations are made by the Philippine commission on estimates submitted by the board. Thirty per cent of the expenditures is met by the insular government, and the remainder by city taxation.

The inhabitants of Manila number 297,154, consisting of 218,800 Filipinos, 60,680 Chinese, 7,852 foreigners, 6,492 Americans and 3,260 members of the United States army.

As to the society, it is naturally broken into circles, founded first on nationality and language, and second, on occupation. No description, within the limits we can give, would make this intelligible to one who has never visited far eastern commercial cities. As to the beauties of Manila, they are absent. The architecture worthy of note is that of the cathedral and other religious buildings in the walled city. The one thing of greatest beauty is the magnificent sunset over Manila bay in clear weather.

"Prof." Fowler.

B. R. C., Sandfork, W. Va.: You need to get fifty years closer to the progress of the age and the development of accurate modern investigation. You are just about that far behind the times. Orson Squire Fowler (who never had any real title of "Professor") was born in Steuben county, New York, in 1809; died in Connecticut in 1887. He read the writings of Gall, Spurzheim, and other German visionaries, and became a convert to the pseudo-science of phrenology. In 1835, he and his brother, Lorenzo, opened an office in New York to further "phrenology." In 1838 he started the American Phrenological Journal, a weekly publication, intended to advance the interests of phrenological folly. In 1842, he and his brother Lorenzo went into partnership with S. R. Wells, under the firm name of Fowlers & Wells, which lasted until 1863, when the two Fowlers retired. Mr. Fowler was a prolific writer, and added enormously to the amount of printed nonsense in the years of his great activity. He was a dreamer, an enthusiast, wedded to a theory which modern investigations have proved utterly wrong. There is no "science" of phrenology, any more than there is a "science" of astrology, or the "science" of the transmutation of the other metals into gold. As to his physiological theories, exhibited in his numerous works, a few of his positions are sound, because they were based on facts well known to the medical profession for years; but the bulk of them were visionary and untrue, because not in accord with ascertained scientific truths. To you and to every other person living in a community which lacks persons of modern scientific attainments, the urgent advice of the editor is to drop phrenology. If you wish reliable knowledge of the relations of the sexes, seek it from a physician who graduated from some first-class medical college within the past dozen years. Modern investigation into the mental and nervous system has utterly disproved all the notions which Mr. Fowler so strongly advocated with regard to so-called "phrenology."

The editor desires to say that this question is settled, so far as The Blade is concerned. We will not discuss it. It is usual, we find, when the Bureau tries to tell the truth about some pseudo-scientific subject, to receive a shoal of letters from its ignorant advocates. Dear friends, if it will relieve your minds to write to us about it, by all means do so; but we will not waste space in holding up your folly to the world. We will not print your letters. Our waste-basket is a big one.

The Cross.

I was just reading an article in a New York paper, in which it stated there have been some excavations made in Greece, and that the excavations show that the cross was worshiped at least two thousand years before Christ. My impression was that the cross originated at the crucifixion of Christ. Will you plase give some information. I send you the clipping.—A. J. R., Uffington, W. Va.

Where did you get the idea that the cross originated with the execution of Jesus as a criminal? Crucifixion was a common mode of punishment in ancient times, and dates far back of the death of Jesus. It was a singular thing that the early Christians should make the cross the symbol of their belief. Possibly, had Jesus been hanged, they would have made the gibbet and noose the symbol instead. It is an interesting query along this line what they would have done had he been stoned to death, like Stephen; or had he been eaten by lions, as were scores of Christian martyrs.

As a symbol, the cross was in use four thousand years before the time of Jesus. It was a wellknown symbol in ancient phallic worship. Phallic worship is defined by the Century Dictionary as being "worship of the organs of sex, or of the generative principle in nature." You will see that the subject is one that can not be discussed fully in the columns of a general newspaper, and that we can not give the exact signification of the cross in this worship. The Egyptian obelisk, from which the ordinary steeple is derived, had also a phallic symbolism.

Again, you are in error in stating that the cross is or was "worshiped." No matter whether in Christian or heathen religious services, the cross is not "worshiped." The clipping you send us is from a "yellow" journal, and the fact that the cross was found sculptured on the walls of a sanctuary built 2,000 years before Christ is exploited as though it were an important discovery. It is not. The use of the cross in symbolism goes back for thousands of years, and has been well known to archaeologists and others for centuries.

As to the shape of the cross, there are many different forms. That which is usually seen in Christian pictures, or in representations of the crucifixion of Jesus, is called the Latin cross. St. Andrew's cross is in the shape of a capital X; St. Anthony's cross, that of a capital T; the Greek cross, or cross of St. George, is made by two pieces crossing at the middle of both, making four right angles, the four arms being of equal length; that is, like this, +, the plus mark in arithmetic. The Maltese cross is formed of four equal arrowheads meeting at their points, and so on.

The Biblical Eden.

Genesis ii, 10, reads: "And a river went out of Eden to water the garden, and from thence it parted and became into four heads." The source and course of these four rivers are given, together with their names, which, in their order, are Pison, Gihon, Hiddekel and Euphrates. We have the Euphrates laid down in our maps, but the remaining three are not shown. Will you please give the historical data when these rivers ceased to flow, and also information as to what is at present known concerning their original beds?—C. L. W., Holland, Mich.

The account given in Genesis of the situation of the garden of Eden is not such as to enable it to be identified. There has been a vast deal of ingenuity wasted in the effort, but without avail. The modern school of Biblical criticism relegates the story to the domain of legend, and lets it go at that. That the river "Phrat" (which is the Hebrew text) means the Euphrates is by no means accepted by those who believe that there was a real garden of Eden.

Can the President Visit?

Can a President of the United States visit a foreign country? Also, can a foreign ruler visit this country?—R. C. H., Dupont, O.

It is a maxim of law "That which is not prohibited is permitted." There is not, in the constitution or the laws of the United States, anything which prohibits a President from going outside the boundaries of the United States. We know a vast number of narrow-minded and ignorant people believe he can not; but there is no reason the President should be made a practical prisoner within United States boundaries. The law does not prescribe anything of the sort. It is true no President has ever made a foreign visit; but the reasons were, first, there was no cause for his so doing; second, that his duties do not, as a rule, permit him to get beyond close telegraphic communication with his executive subordinates at Washington. But, if the President desired to go to Porto Rico, or Hawaii, or the Philippines, or to visit Russia, or Germany or France, or England, or any other foreign country, there is no legal obstacle. Naturally, he would not take a long journey, because there is no telling what moment hsi authority might be required. But that is a matter in his own discretion.

There is, of course, no legal reason why a foreign ruler should not visit the United States.

The Territories.

Will you kindly explain why Arizona and New Mexico are not made states when they have the requisite number of white inhabitants, and it is their wish to join the Union?—U. B. V., Lompoc, Cal.

Your question embodies two errors. First, there is no "requisite" number of inhabitants to constitute a state; second, there is no provision that they shall be "white." The constitution, if you will read it, provides that all the territory belonging to the United States, which is not embraced in the states, is under the exclusive and complete control of congress. The congress can admit any area as a state when it sees fit, irrespective of the number of its inhabitants, and conversely it can prevent its admission no matter how great its population, as long as it shall choose. The objection to New Mexico is the character of its "greaser" population. Kindly do not send us more than one question a week, and observe this, or you will not hereafter receive any replies.

Henry Woodfin Grady.

Please give a short sketch of the life of Henry Grady.—G. W., Bryson City, North Carolina.

Henry Woodfin Grady was born in Athens, Ga., in 1850, died in Atlanta, in 1889. He graduated from the University of Georgia in 1868, studied at the University of Virginia until 1870, and then began newspaper work, first in Rome, Ga., and later in Atlanta, where he was connected with two journals which died from lack of support. Then he bought a quarter interest in the Atlanta Constitution, of which he was editor until his death. His fame was largely due to his ability as an orator, and to the fact that he was an exponent of the more enlightened portion of the southern people.

North Carolina Electors.

Please give the number of electoral votes North Carolina has given for the Republican party in the last 50 years.—W. F. G., Dana, N. C.

In 1860, when the Democratic party was split and had two presidential candidates, North Carolina cast her ten electoral votes for Breckinridge. In 1864 she had no electoral vote, of course, for president of the United States. In 1868 she cast her nine electoral votes for General Grant, the Republican candidate, and in 1872 she cast her 10 electoral votes for General Grant also. In the presidential elections since then her electoral vote has been recorded for the Democratic candidate.

Go to News Columns!

P. A., Elton, Wis.; H. H., Mexico, Mo., and several others:

Dear friends, The Blade has printed in its news columns, week by week, the attendance at the St. Louis fair. That is a matter for the news editor, not for the Bureau editor. If you have not paid attention, that is not The Blade's fault, but your own. Don't ask us to give summaries. Keep them yourselves. We are NOT going to labor to aid anybody in a guessing contest conducted by other newspapers. We have said this in the Bureau time and again. Keep your own records. We give the news, week by week, of attendance. That is all you have a right to ask.

J. H. M., Litchfield, Pa.: We publish each week the paid attendance at the World's Fair. Refer to it. There is no statement made of "tickets sold," because at a number of gates there are automatic entrances, at which a silver half-dollar dropped in a slot allows one to pass. Hence no ticket is required.

The "Oregon Boot."

Take a straight spool, cut off the rims straight, split the spool down through the middle, put a hinge on one side, and a spring lock on the other, and you have a fair representation of an "Oregon boot." Now make one of steel, nickel plate it, have it weight 50 pounds, and the hole large enough to slip over the ankle, and you have an "Oregon boot."

In fact, it is a heavy manacle for one ankle, put on a prisoner to keep him from running away. It is handier than a ball and chain, and equally effective. It is also much handier to get off, or to lighten. The chain of a ball and chain may be cut, but it is almost impossible to cut the two-inch square of chilled nickel steel of the boot.—A. M. B., Bella Vista, Cal.

And yet, if you will read in last week's Blade, an answer from a correspondent at Turmer, Oregon, you will find he describes a different instrument. Of course both are clogs. But which is the real, original "Oregon boot?"

Cement for China.

Will you please give a formula for making cement for mending chinaware, etc.?—W. H. B., Crystal, Mich.

A quarter of a century or more ago, such a formula would be of use; but it is not now, for you can buy, at any drug store, cements put up for the purpose, which are cheaper and better than any you can make. Then, again, people in these modern days do not mend chinaware. It is too cheap to make mending profitable. One of the very best cements for ordinary chinaware is pure white lead, which you can buy of any dealer in paints. Apply to the broken edges, bring together, and tie securely. Leave it stand to harden for a week, first wiping off any surplus which may be squeezed out. This will resist hot water and coap, if the white lead be pure.

Here is a formula which is good: Dissolve 4 ounces of the best shellac in alcohol, 3 ounces, until it is of the consistence of molasses. Apply to the edges and follow above directions. It will not stand the heat of boiling water, however.

The Third Rail.

What is meant by the third rail spoken of in connection with a trolley line? I see it noted there is a plan to do away with the third rail. Now I have ridden somewhat over trolley lines, but I always saw two rails, where the wheels run as on other rail lines. Please explain.—M. E., Walla Walla, Wash.

Well, if you have ridden over trolley lines, you know that the electric current is fed to the motors on the cars by a heavy overhead wire, called the trolley-wire, and that the current is taken from this by the trolley-wheel, at the end of a pole, and transmitted by a wire to the motor.

Now, instead of having a trolley-wire suspended above the track, it can be carried by a third rail, laid midway between the two rails on which the wheels run. By this means a much heavier current can be carried, thus accommodating many more cars at the same time. This is what you are inquiring about.

"Milk Sickness."

I notice in The Blade of Sept. 1 where J. B. F. Lawrence, Kan., and O. E. D., Ankeney, Iowa, give a description of milk sickness. I will endeavor to give what little I know of it I live within about five miles of what is known as "Milk Sick Cave," and know all about the effect it has on cattle. There is hardly an autumn but some cattle die with it. If a milch cow gets it and the people do not find it out until they drink some of her milk, then they take it. Its cause is not any plant. It is caused by a white mould-looking substance, and the cattle will paw up and eat the ground all around where it is. People keep their cattle as far away from it as much as possible. It is sure death if they get much of it. We have plenty of crow's foot here, but I never heard of anything getting poisoned on it yet.—H. C. S., Piko, Ga.

The Hoosac Tunnel.

Please tell something about the Hoosac tunnel; its history, size and what railways go through it.—C. J. H., Burton, O.

The Hoosac tunnel is in the towns (townships) of Adams and Florida, in Berkshire county, Mass., 54 miles east of Troy, N. Y., and 137 miles west from Boston. It is nearly five miles in length and is the longest railroad tunnel in the United States. It was began in 1856, and finally completed in 1873. It is large enough for two railway tracks. It cost about $13,000,000. It is on the Boston & Maine railway system, but is used by many other roads.

Torpedo Boats and Destroyers.

Will you please state the difference, in service and construction, of a torpedo boat and a torpedo-boat destroyer. From reading the war news, the displacement and armament seem to be the same.—E. M. B., Blue Rapids, Kan.

The torpedo boat was the first to be originated. Their use is to destroy an enemy's fleet by launching torpedoes. Then naturally came the torpedo boat destroyer—a vessel of the same type, also carrying torpedoes, but of heavier engine power, and hence greater speed, intended to overtake and destroy torpedo boats. The difference is mainly that the destroyer is faster than the torpedo boat. Of course eventually the distinction between the two will be lost, as all efforts will be directed to make the torpedo boats as fast as their pursuers.

Displacement of Vessels.

In a description of a vessel we read of her being of so many tons displacement. What do we understand by a ship's displacement?—J. L. F., Dyesville, O.

The displacement of a vessel is the weight of the water which she displaces—that is, which is equal in volume to the portion of her hull which is under water. The weight of this water is equal to the weight of the vessel.

Silver for Subsidiary Coin.

Is there a law providing for the purchase of silver bullion by the government? If not, how did it procure the silver now being coined into subsidiary money?—M. D., Centerville, Pa.

The secretary of the treasury can not buy silver to coin into subsidiary coins unless congress appropriates money therefor. It is usual each year to have an item in the proper appropriation bill authorizing the purchase of silver bullion for this purpose.

The Letter "M."

There is a letter M on a silver dollar. What letters, if any, are on halves, quarters and dimes? Why are they there?—B. F. W., New Hope, N. C.

Well, why don't you read The Blade? In the issue of July 7 last, on the first page, is an article headed "The Goddess of Liberty on Our Coinage," with illustrations, in which the origin of that minute "M" on the collet of the goddess on the silver dollar is given. It is not on smaller coins—because that artist did not design them, we suppose.

Miscellaneous.

M. B. G., Elizabeth, Ind.: We can not give medical advice. Consult a good physician.

D. G. G., Hennessey, Okla.: You can buy dry battery cells cheaper than you can make them, and very much better.

D. S., Alma, Mich.: The only way is to cast lots to decide.

J. B., Whetstone, Tenn.: If you will kindly send us a clear and brief statement, written so that it can be read, without any lines or quotation marks, or abbreviations, we shall be glad to consider what you say. Life is too short to try to make out what you mean. Your letter is as bad as a riddle. Please study the rules of plain letter-writing.

Q. A. C., Limestone, Pa.: On the first page of the issue of The Weekly Blade of April 28 last, we printed an exhaustive article, absolutely correct, on the Panama canal, with profile and map. In it your question about the locks is fully answered. Please refer to it. We had it prepared so that we might not have to repeat, over and over again, such details.

D. B. L., Stout's Mountain, Ala.: The Blade does not give space to prize fights or prize fighters.

W. F. P., Haymeadow, N. C.: In the Bureau of The Weekly Blade of September 8, under the heading, "Southern Voting Provisions," you will find your question answered as far as our information goes. For a fuller description of the restrictive laws, see the Republican Campaign Text-Book for 1904, pages 420 to 422. Your Republican state committee should be able to furnish you a copy.

J. C., Pentonville, N. Y.: We do not know as to New York, we are sorry to say. Where there are state homes for soldiers, they are available only for citizens of that state.

E. L. C., South Haven, Mich.: The land owner whose boundary is on the navigable waters of the United States has no authority over the waters in front of his premises, except in so far as it may be necessary to protect his land from damage. As to the other half of your query, consult a lawyer. See rules. We do not reply to legal questions.

G. M. R., Weed, N. M.: There are certain places in the South, we are told, where there are large cotton mills, in which white parents are so grasping as to compel their children to work instead of allowing them to go to school. In such cases, the negro children to to school and the white ones work.

A. R., Bedford, Iowa: There is no word which in English expresses the idea. A child born without arms is called an "armless" child, that is all.

B. L. M., Oklahoma, Va.: So far as we know, there is no way of preserving the color of pokeberry juice so as to allow it to be used as ink indefinitely. But why not spend five cents and get a bottle of real ink?

J. E. S., Colorado Springs, Colo.: The Odd Fellows have the largest membership of any order in the United States and Canada. The Masonic order is larger in the entire world than the Odd Fellows.

X. Y. Z., Flint, Mich.: Hon. Thomas Brackett Reed was born at Portland, Maine, Oct. 18, 1839. We have no record of the other members of his family.

H. S., Otsego, Mich.: First, we would have to send to Michigan, and pay to obtain a copy of the territorial laws of Michigan; second, the answer would be of no value to any one, probably, but yourself. Please read the rules. We can give room only to questions whose answers are of general interest to the majority of our 173,000 readers.

W. D., Mikado, Mich.: We have not the data. You will have to write to the Chilean government to find out.

A FITTING RESPONSE.

The little daughter of a Brooklyn Heights clergyman had an early dinner the other evening and posted off to see a girl friend. She was cautioned, in case she should find the family still at the table, to decline the invitation to dine, which would probably be extended, by saying, "No, thank you, I've already dined."

As was expected, the family had not finished dinner, and her little friend's father said:

"Well, Marjorie, won't you have a bite with us?"

"No," she politely said, "I've already bitten, thank you."—Brooklyn Eagle.

SLAVES IN CHINA.

China is the great slave country of the world. Of a population of 400,000,000 there are slaves to the number of 10,000,000. Every family of means keeps its girl slaves and a man's position is usually gauged by the number he keeps. At any age from 3 to 15 girls are sold, 7 or 8 being the age at which most change hands. The girls are purchased to do housework, it being cheaper to buy than to hire. Slaves vary in price, $10 being about the average, but much depends on the girl's appearance. A good looking girl will fetch $25 or even $40.

The Sunday School

A NATION'S SHAME.

A Story of Ancient Bad Citizenship and a Reformer—"Israel Reproved," Amos 5:4-15, Is the Sunday School Lesson for September 18.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

This story is a leaf out of ancient history. It tells of a nation grown materially rich and morally rotten, and of an unlettered shepherd who came bearing an awakening message of condemnation and exhortation which fell on deaf ears. The temptation is strong to follow the conventional course and to pitch into backslidden Israel. That would be easy and comfortable, and would cause no embarrassing questions or criticisms. It is always safe to confine one's self to abstract truths or to the dead past.

Besides being out of chronological order, this lesson is designated as a topical one, to introduce a study of present-day social conditions, especially with respect to temperance. The evils against which the Shepherd of Tekoa cried out have their analogies in our own time, and it is the part of wisdom to be open-eyed to them. That is a foolish optimism which lulls itself to contented inaction by the song of prosperity and progress. A land in which flourish, as open shames, the inhuman sweatshop, the horrible traffic in mothers' daughters, the traitorous bartering of public trust for private gain, the insidious spread of the gambling spirit among young men, the amazing luxuriousness and idleness of certain classes, the growing materialism of the times, the all-pervasive liquor evil—such a land has need of its Amoses and its day of arousement.

A Lesson in Citizenship.

It is a hopeful sign, and altogether proper, that the fourteen millions of members of the Sunday schools in North America should devote this day to the theme of citizenship, in an endeavor to obtain a square look at present social and political conditions and at present duty. With a presidential election impending and interest in national affairs at a height, the time is opportune for calling the attention of young people to their duties as Christian citizens. They cannot too early learn that, over and beyond their individual duty with respect to their national and civic relations, the church as a whole has a mission to perform toward present conditions. She does not dwell in the dead past. Her duty is to the living present.

The hope of the state is the church; not by a political alliance of the two—that can never exist on this continent—but by the church, in her teachings and spirit, permeating the life of the people. If the great reforms of today which cry aloud for action are ever to come to pass they must be brought to pass by Christian people. As our nation was established on religious principles and from religious motives, so it must be preserved and purified by the men and women whose highest law is "Thus saith the Lord."

A Shepherd Reformer.

In the loneliness of his shepherd vigils, and by his occasional visits to the market places to dispose of his wool, the soul of Amos has been stirred by the debauchery of Israel. When he could hold his peace no longer, he left his home and set forth on his mission as a preacher and reformer, with no other credentials than the knowledge that the Lord had spoken to him and meant to speak through him. Unwelcome, but unwearied, he proclaimed the evils which he beheld—greed, bribery, materialism, the oppression of the poor, intemperance, lasciviousness, idolatry. Priest and potentate opposed him, but he still spoke on in clear, brave tones, caring little for what men thought of Amos, so long as they heard his message.

Is not this one of the needs of the nation today—men who see far and widely, and whose love of country is undistorted by partisan prejudice or private interest, and who will cry aloud the truth of highest citizenship, rebuking the evil and upholding the good. Every minister should be such a one, and every editor, and every teacher, and in his or her own sphere, however limited, every man and woman who loves his nation and his nation's God. The present is an occasion for every Sunday school teacher to play the part of the prophet Amos.

A Living Issue.

Follow the ramifications of any form of vice or corruption and you are certain to land shortly in a liquor saloon. The evil of intemperance is closely and inseparably bound up with every other evil; and none knows this so well as the man of the world. So a study of the temperance question—and this is the quarterly temperance lesson of the Sunday schools—is really a basal study of social evils in general.

Just now renewed interest and impetus have been given to the question by the opening of the famous "Subway saloon," in New York, with episcopal sanction. Starting with this incident, for it is only an incident, the pro and con of the general subject should be considered. Leave in abeyance the hackneyed stories which usually embellish a temperance lesson, and try to consider this living issue in present day fashion.

How to Treat the Temperance Question

This is a big subject. How to handle it is in itself no small problem. One easy and comfortable and common way to deal with temperance matters is to pour vials of vituperation upon the other man who does not think as you do, and to condemn him to outer darkness. This method offers room for plenty of fireworks and strong speech and self-gratulation; but it doesn't accomplish much. A few weeks ago I was in a meeting of several thousand persons at which a famous evangelist was answering questions. One ardent Prohibitionist asked if the men who voted for other parties than his and thus lent countenance to the liquor business were not condemned of God, and impliedly, bound for the brimstone lake. With gusto and assurance the evangelist declared that they were, which statement elecited Prohibition applause, and made the Democrats and Republicans look glum. The spectacle was one to make the judicious Prohibitionist grieve. Where was the temperance, modesty and brotherliness of such a statement? This great and pressing liquor problem is not to be solved by any such farcial performance as this. Intemperate speech will never beget temperate conduct.

Moving Pictures and Temperance.

The day of the old-fashioned, lachrymose temperance tract—mark you, I say the old-fashioned tract—is done. The truth for the times must be spoken in the manner of the times. When I saw a really effective temperance lesson preached by moving pictures a few evenings ago I felt that the cause of temperance is coming to its own. All the appliances of modern civilization should be brought into play to encourage this greatest of reforms.

The British parliament not long ago appointed a committee to investiagte the physical deterioration of the English people. One of its recommendations was that scientific instruction in temperance and hygiene should be made compulsory in every public school, as is the general practice on this continent. The young should early be taught, sanely, temperately, truthfully, the real nature and effect of alcoholic liquors.

In a twentieth century treatment of the liquor question the great corporations of the country will be called into the witness box. Their attitude toward the use of liquor by their employes is an eloquent argument for total abstinence. The conduct of the American government in appropriating $1,000 for the purchasing of liquors for use at the christening of the new warship Connecticut deserves to be contrasted with this.

Methods of Attack.

At present there is manifest a widespread disposition to attack patent nostrums in which alcohol is an important ingredient. This is temperance progress.

When all cannot be secured, secure all that you can. That is a good maxim for temperance workers. While working for the day when men shall be total abstainers and the saloon a dark memory, let us welcome every aid to temperance. Every law looking toward the purification of liquors, toward the regulation and restriction of their sale, and toward the betterment of the conditions of the existing saloon, is a temperance victory.

The church is steadily taking higher ground on the temperance question. Total abstinence is the rule among church members. Activity in opposition to the liquor business is the normal attitude of wide-awake Christians. The tremendous power of Christian social influence is being exerted against any use whatever of alcoholic drinks; the liquor dealer is confessedly a social outcast.

Good citizenship is finding itself obliged to stand in hostile array against the saloon. As the murderer of President McKinley, came straight from the saloon, which was his lodging place, to his deed of horror, so most of the crimes against law, order and good government are seen to spring from the dram shop. The saloon must go before the golden age can come.

"God wills it!" was the battle cry of the Crusades. It is likewise the slogan of the temperance movement of today. The purity, strength, health and altruism which He lays down as laws are impossible of attainment so long as the cup which he has cursed is permitted to hold its present place. No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven; and only a sober state is safe.

BURNING GHAT IN INDIA.

The visitor to Benares in search of the strange and picturesque must rise before dawn if he would see the startling scenes that transpire daily among the Brahmins and their followers on the edges of the sacred river.

Here are countless bathing and burning ghats, broad staircases leading from the bank to the water's edge, where thousands of believers gather to bathe and address their prayers to the rising sun, clad in ghostly white, which lends a weird aspect to the scene.

They are too intent on their devotions to think of the unsanitary conditions where so many bathe together in so small a space in a foul stream where many sewers empty. The prayers uttered as they face the east, the Vedic hymns repeated as they sip the holy water from their hands, make a strong impression, but one calculated to cause the stranger and pilgrim to shiver with disgust.

The sacred Ganges water is believed to be a universal cure for disease, and jars of great size are filled for household use and the washing of idols and carried away daily by the devoted.

The burning ghats, where the domri or funeral conductors are at work, attract the visitor and yet horrify him. Here the shrouded bodies of those dead in the last twelve months, bound to flower garlanded litters, dripping with perfumed oils, are borne to the edge of the river, where their feet may dip in the sacred waters while pyres are preparing.

A band of priests called "Sons of the Ganges," with the domri, perform the last rites of the dead—specious rascals who rob the mourners to their last anna.

The body after being thoroughly dipped in the sacred river is laid in the fagoti, and the nearest relative, heaping spices upon it, applies the torch. Sometimes the breath has hardly left the body when this is done. A rich person who wishes to "gain mark," or expiate a sin, can pay for an expensive burning, with the rarest perfumes and spices.

A RHYME OF PURE REASON.

A Christian Science Proselyte,
Alone upon a mountain height,

Was Pondering upon the vain
Belief in non-existing Pain,

How nervous Dread of any kind
Was an Illusion of the Mind,

When coming down the mountain side
A dreadful Lion he espied.

The Proselyte said, "Mercy me!"
And quickly Scuttled up a Tree.

Next Morning at the rise of sun
There came an unconverted One,

Who saw the Proselyte at bay,
And drove the hungry Beast away.

The Cynic said, "Aha, I see
Your Claim has got you up a Tree."

"Your judgment," said the Proselyte,
"Arises from Imperfect sight.

"A Lion, to a Soul refined,
Is an Illusion of the Mind."

"If that's the Case," the Cynic said,
"Why show these human signs of Dread?

"Why pass the night, secure from harm,
In yonder Elevated Palm?"

"Friend," said the Saint, "if you but knew!
This Tree is an Illusion, too.

"When in a Jungle, far from Home,
Where purely Mental Lions roam,

"It puts one more at Ease to be
Up some Imaginary Tree."

"How great is Mind!" the Stranger cried,
And went his way quiet Eddy-fied.

—Walace Irwin, in Life.

WHAT THE WORLD WANTS

Men who cannot be bought.

Men who put character above wealth.

Men who see the divine in the common.

Men who will not lose their individuality in a crowd.

Men who will be as honest in small things as in great things.

Men whose ambitions are not confined to their own selfish desires.

Men who are not afraid to take chances, who are not afraid of failure.

Men who are larger than their business, who overtop their vocation.

Men who will not have one brand of honesty for business purposes and another for private life.

Clergymen who can hear a louder call than that of public applause, larger salary or a fashionable church.

Statesmen who will not pack caucuses, pull wires or be influenced in their policy by personal motives.

Men who are true to their friends through good report and evil report, in adversity as well as in prosperity.

Men who do not believe that shrewdness, sharpness, cunning and long-headedness are the best qualities for winning success.

RAREST BIRD IN THE WORLD

A certain kind of pheasant found in the mountains between Anam and Loas is said to be the rarest bird in existence. For a long time its existence was known only by the fact that its longest and most splendid plume was much sought after by the mandarins for their headgear. A single skin is worth $500, and if the bird would live in captivity its value would be fabulous.

FOOLING THE GENERAL.

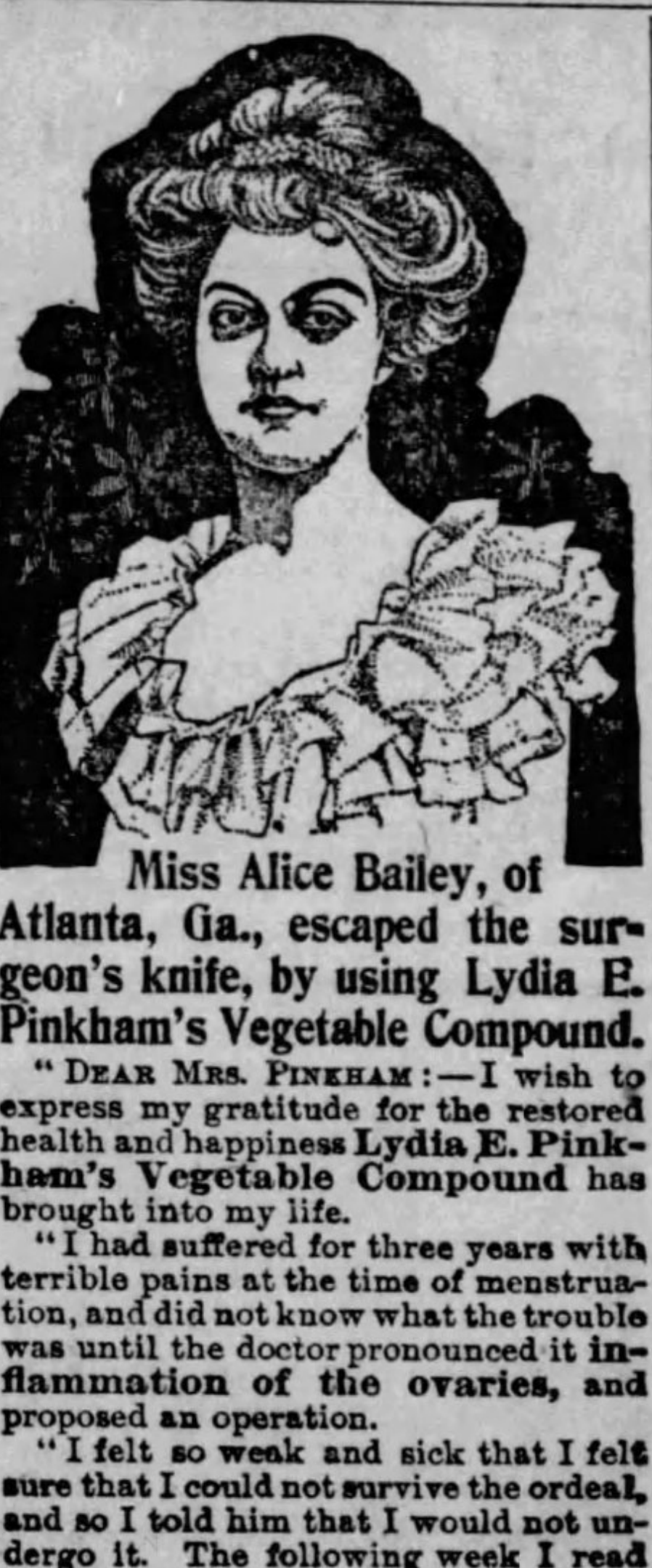
A peculiar case of insubordination has been puzzling the French ministry of war. According to French military regulations an officer of or below the rank of captain proceeding to join his regiment on colonial service is allowed only a second cabin passage. Even if he is willing to pay the difference in order to travel first class he must obtain permission to do so from the senior officer traveling by the same vessels. Thus it came about that a wealthy young captain sought leave of a certain impecunious general to occupy a first-class cabin on the voyage to a colonial port.

Presumably resenting the society of a subordinate of considerably larger means than his own, the superior officer declined to give the authority. During the voyage the general made the acquaintance of a civilian fellow passenger, with whom he played cards and otherwise associated. When the vessel arrived in port the superior officer was horrified to find his intimate acquaintance busily looking after the captain's baggage. The regulations which forbade the younger officer traveling first class said nothing about his valet.

So the captain had not only secured a first-class passage for his servant, but had also provided him with the necessary funds for cultivating the general's acquaintance in the smoking room, with the object of holding up to ridicule both the regulation and the officer who took advantage of it.

RAILWAY ETIQUETTE IN JAPAN

When a native lady enters a Japanese railway carriage she slips her feet from her tiny shoes, stands upon the seat, and then sits demurely with her feet doubled beneath her. A moment later she lights a cigaret or her little pipe, which holds just enough tobacco to produce two good whiffs of smoke. Many Japanese people sit with their feet upon the seat of the car.



Miss Alice Bailey, of Atlanta, Ga., escaped the surgeon's knife, by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to express my gratitude for the restored health and happiness **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has brought into my life.

"I had suffered for three years with terrible pains at the time of menstruation, and did not know what the trouble was until the doctor pronounced it **inflammation of the ovaries**, and proposed an operation.

"I felt so weak and sick that I felt sure that I could not survive the ordeal, and so I told him that I would not undergo it. The following week I read an advertisement in the paper of your Vegetable Compound in such an emergency, and so I decided to try it. Great was my joy to find that I actually improved after taking two bottles, so I kept taking it for ten weeks, and at the end of that time I was cured. I had gained eighteen pounds and was in excellent health, and am now.

"You surely deserve great success, and you have my very best wishes."—MISS ALICE BAILEY, 50 North Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

All sick women would be wise if they would take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and be well.

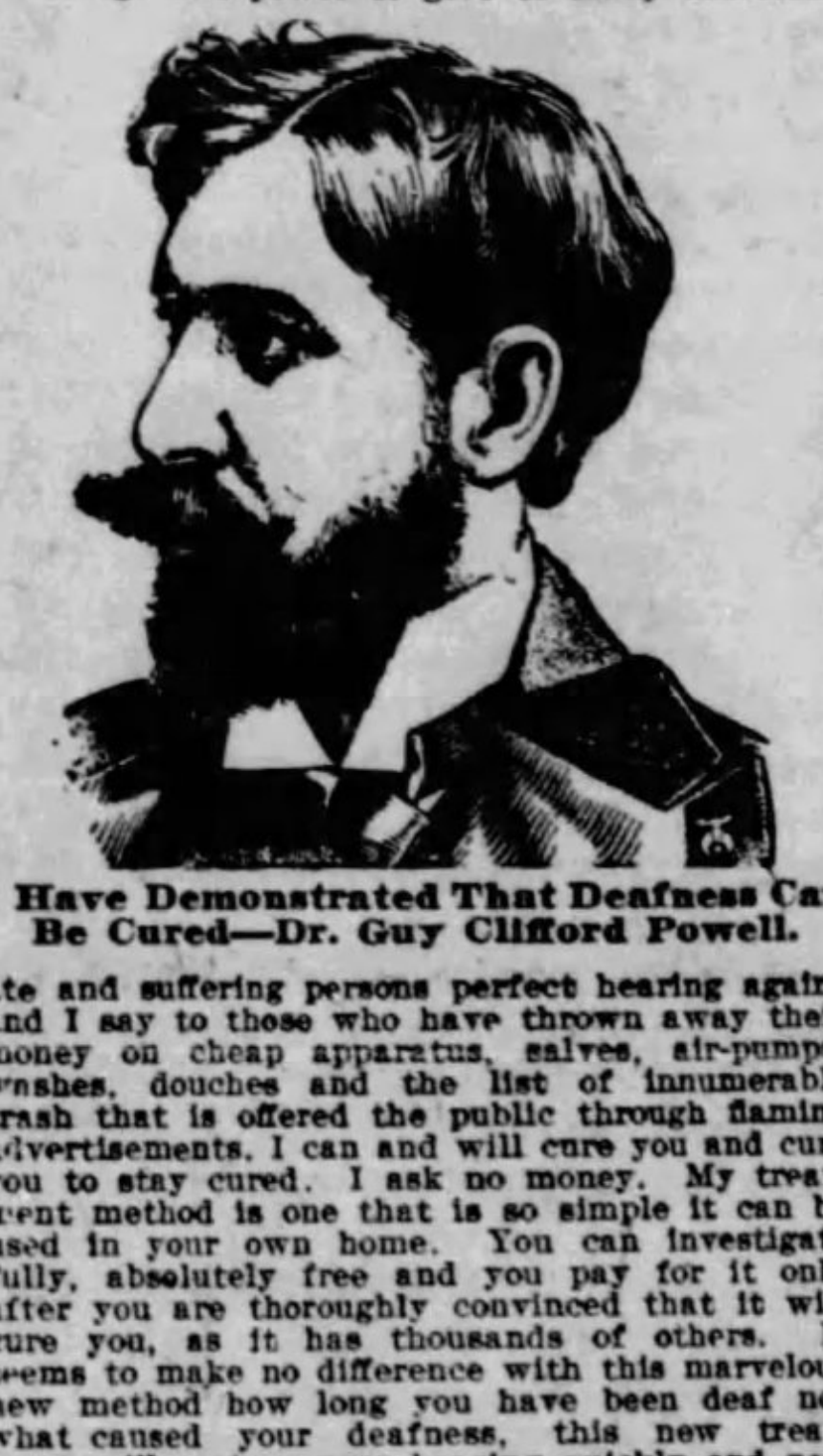
Deafness Can Be Cured

I Have Made the Most Marvelous Discovery for the Positive Cure of Deafness and Head Noises and I Give the Secret Free.

With This Wonderful, Mysterious Power I Have Made People Deaf for Years Hear the Tick of a Watch in a Few Minutes.

Send Me No Money—Simply Write Me About Your Case and I Send You the Secret by Return Mail Absolutely Free.

After years of research along the lines of the deeper scientific mysteries of the occult and invisible of Nature-forces I have found the cause and cure of deafness and head noises, and I have been enabled by this same mysterious knowledge and power to give to many unfortunate and suffering persons perfect hearing again; and I say to those who have thrown away their money on cheap apparatus, salves, air-pumps, washes, douches and the list of innumerable trash that is offered the public through flaming advertisements, I can and will cure you and cure you to stay cured. I ask no money. My treatment method is one that is so simple it can be used in your own home. You can investigate fully, absolutely free and you pay for it only after you are thoroughly convinced that it will cure you, as it has thousands of others. It seems to make no difference with this marvelous new method how long you have been deaf nor what caused your deafness, this new treatment will restore your hearing quickly and permanently. No matter how many remedies have failed you—no matter how many doctors have pronounced your case hopeless, this new magic method of treatment will cure you. I prove this to your entire satisfaction before you pay a cent for it. Write today and I will send you full information absolutely free by return mail. Address Dr. Guy Clifford Powell, 979 Auditorium Building, Peoria, Ill. Remember, send no money—simply your name and address. You will receive an immediate answer and full information by return mail.



I Have Demonstrated That Deafness Can Be Cured—Dr. Guy Clifford Powell.

Steel Roofing 100 Square Feet, $2.00

WE PAY FREIGHT EAST of COLORADO Except Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Texas. Strictly new, perfect steel sheets, 6 and 8 feet long. The best roofing, siding or ceiling you can use; painted two sides. Flat, $2; corrugated or V crimped, $2.10 per square. Write for free catalogue No. D, 297, on material from Sheriffs' and Receivers' Sales. CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO. West 35th & Iron Sts., Chicago.

Contest Closes October 15th.

We will pay $85,500 in prizes to those who can estimate nearest to the total paid attendance at the Great St. Louis World's Fair. This fair opened April 30, 1904, and will close December 1, 1904. The paid attendance on opening day was 125,754 people, during May the paid attendance was 542,028, during June 1,382,863, during July 1,514,758. Can you estimate the number of people who will pay admission during the entire Fair?

$85,500 IN GOLD To Those Who Come Nearest.

First Prize $25,000.00. Second Prize $10,000.00. Third Prize $5,000.00.

Our prizes are the largest ever offered in any contest, and are divided as follows:

To the nearest estimate	$25,000.00	To the next 20 nearest estimates, $100 each	2,000.00
To the second nearest estimate	10,000.00	To the next 50 nearest estimates, $50 each	2,500.00
To the third nearest estimate	5,000.00	To the next 100 nearest estimates, $25 each	2,500.00
To the fourth nearest estimate	2,500.00	To the next 200 nearest estimates, $10 each	2,000.00
To the fifth nearest estimate	1,500.00	To the next 500 nearest estimates, $5 each	2,500.00
To the sixth nearest estimate	1,000.00	To the next 1,000 nearest estimates, $1 each	1,000.00
To the next 10 nearest estimates, $200 each	2,000.00	Supplementary prizes	26,000.00
Total			$85,500.00

SEND IN YOUR ESTIMATES AT ONCE. Not an estimate will be considered that is received in our office after October 15, 1904. For each estimate we send you a separate engraved and numbered certificate with your estimate thereon. The corresponding coupons of these certificates are deposited at the time your estomates are made, and can be handled only by the Committee on Awards, after the contest closes.

1 Certificate will cost	25 cents.
5 Certificates will cost	$ 1.00
12 Certificates will cost	2.00
20 Certificates will cost	3.00
40 Certificates will cost	5.00
100 Certificates will cost	12.50
1000 Certificates will cost	125.00

Each certificate entitles you to an estimate. You can estimate as often as you wish.

SEND IN YOUR ESTIMATES WITH YOUR REMITTANCES. As soon as received we will immediately make out your certificates and send them to you to be retained by you until the Fair is over.

MISSOURI TRUST COMPANY, CAPITAL $2,000,000. St. Louis, Mo., May 20, 1903. This certifies that The World's Fair Contest Company, incorporated, has this day deposited with this company $75,000.00 in gold, for the payment of the awards in its contest on the total paid attendance at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, and that said deposit is held in trust by this company to be paid by it to such successful contestants as the committee on awards may direct. Jas. L. Hanley TREASURER Missouri Trust Co. of St. Louis.

Remember you are to estimate the number of people who will pay admission into the grounds during the entire Fair. This does not include any free passes whatever. In order to help you estimate, we will state that the total paid attendance at the Chicago World's Fair was 21,480,141, at the Pan-American Exposition 5,306,859, and at the Omaha Exposition 1,778,250.

MONEY NOW DEPOSITED

We cannot touch this prize money. It is held by the Missouri Trust Co. for no other purpose than to pay these prizes as soon as the committee on awards declares the successful contestants. This committee has no interest whatever in the contest, and is made up of prominent business men who have agreed to award the prizes, and your estimates are turned over to this committee before the Fair closes, insuring absolute fairness to every one interested.

OCTOBER 15TH. positively LAST DAY. Not a penny will be accepted or an estimate counted after that date.

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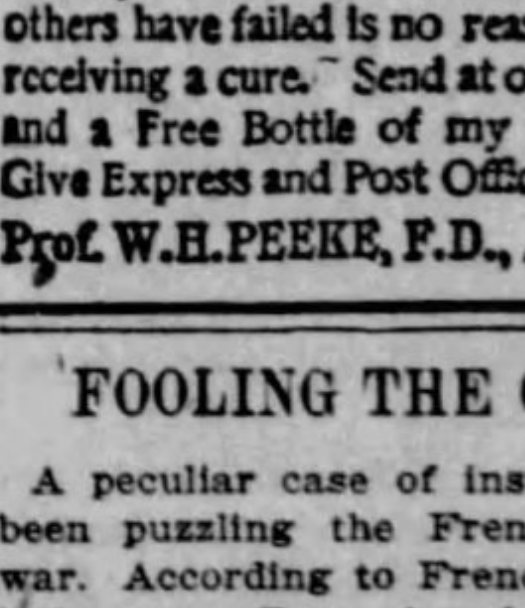

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1904.

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REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
of New York.

For Vice President,
CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,
of Indiana.

BALTIC SEA FLEET SAILS.

It appears that the Russian Baltic fleet has received orders finally to sail for the Far East. Its strength is given at eight battleships, four cruisers, and a torpedo fleet. Colliers accompany the fleet in order to supply coal at sea. The route is not announced, and it is a question whether the Russian armada will pass through the Suez canal or take the longer route around the Cape of Good Hope.

It is an interesting query what this fleet is designed to do on arrival in Japanese waters. Port Arthur will possibly have fallen by the time it reaches the Far East. And, if it has not, it would not be advisable for the vessels to enter the harbor, because, if the news advices are correct, a good part of the roadstead is under the fire of Japanese guns. Vladivostok will probably be frozen up by the time the Russian vessels arrive; and in any case there is but limited accommodation there for repairs, cleaning hulls, etc. With Port Arthur in Japanese hands, and Vladivostok locked in ice, it would seem to be the purpose to make a descent upon the Japanese seaboard cities and try conclusions with Admiral Togo's fleet.

THE FAR EASTERN WAR.

The campaign in Northern Manchuria is practically at an end. The driving of the Russians from their very strong positions at Liao Yang, compelled a retreat to Mukden, in front of which the outposts of the two armies are in contact. But, if the St. Petersburg dispatches are to be relied upon, it is not intended that Kuropatkin shall make a determined defense of that place. His army will fall back to Harbin, some 300 miles to the northward, which will be made winter quarters; and, so far as that Russian army is concerned, this will end its activity in the field for the present season.

Nor does it seem reasonable that the Japanese will attempt an invading campaign, with intent to strike at Harbin, over a difficult country, and so far distant from their base. The winter is too near. Before they reasonably could be expected to accomplish it, cold weather will be upon Northern Manchuria, and it is too severe for active field operations. It seems the wiser plan for them to fortify the mountain passes and other strategic points from the Corean boundary westward to the Liao river, build the necessary military roads, and perfect their transportation for the next year's campaign.

The Japanese campaign, considered as a whole, has been sweepingly victorious, from the time of the forcing of the Yalu river crossing until the present. The Russians fought with stubborn courage, and had the enormous advantage of occupying strong defensive works. But these were not a match for the reckless daring, the resourcefulness and the extreme mobility displayed by the Japanese.

Yet there is truth in the criticism of Western military authorities that the Japanese were too slow in their movements from the crossing of the Yalu until the envelopment of Liao Yang on three sides, and the terrific series of battles, beginning on August 24, which ended with the forced evacuation of that city. One purpose of the Japanese generals was to cut off Kuropatkin and force the surrender of his forces. This failed; but it must be remembered that such a wholesale victory is of the rarest in modern warfare. Yet it does seem that the Japanese could have assembled as great a force as they had when they moved on Liao Yang several weeks earlier. Then they would have found Kuropatkin with a smaller force, much more disorganized, and the chances of a still more decisive victory would have been correspondingly greater.

At Port Arthur, affairs move slowly, and the information given out is scanty. One singular situation is that the Russians were driven from a number of strongly fortified positions, because the Japanese captured hills from which their heavy guns made these positions untenable; yet the Japanese can not occupy them, because they are dominated also by the Russian forts. The objective of the besiegers appears to be the heavily-fortified hill of Liautishan, 1,512 feet high, which dominates city and forts from the east. Should they capture it, the fall of Port Arthur would speedily follow.

WILHELM'S GIFT.

The statue of Frederick the Great, which the Emperor Wilhelm presented to the United States, is now on its way, and will be erected in the grounds of the new War College at Washington.

There was considerable public criticism at the time the Kaiser offered the statue. There was and is no reason why the statue of a leading representative of European monarchial ideas should be erected in this republic. Frederick never did anything to merit American gratitude that any one knows, except that he is reputed to have spoken approvingly of Washington's military career; and there is even considerable doubt thrown upon this incident.

However, it would have been a most embarrassing thing to have declined the gift so offered, and it would have created much antagonistic feeling in Germany. If the Kaiser were determined to make this nation a present, he could have found one far more suitable; yet it is better all around to act upon the old adage, and "never look a gift horse in the mouth."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

President Roosevelt, in his letter formally accepting the Republican nomination for the Presidency, has figuratively impaled the Democratic party, as it exists under present day leadership, upon an interrogation point.

The document, in its entirety, is one of the ablest declarations that has come from the pen of the President. It bears the imprint of statesmanship in every sentence, and exhibits a comprehensive grasp of the current political situation. While the party in power is naturally in a defensive position, Mr. Roosevelt, through his aggressiveness, has turned the tables on his opponents. He has adroitly put the Democratic leaders on the defensive by a series of interrogations that cannot be evaded without humiliation. The President assumes that the Democrats do not mean that a great many of their criticisms of the administration's actions and policies shall be taken seriously; and he dwells largely upon the apparent insincerity of the opposition's attitude.

The foreign policy of the government is made the basis of some inquiries that will not be answered, for the reason that the Democrats dare not reply to them without equivocation, and then reasonably ask the suffrages of the American people.

The charges of extravagance against the administration—charges that were made conspicuous in Judge Parker's recent address to the Democratic editors assembled at Esopus in his cry for reform—are refuted with a frank explanation that makes them appear ludicrous. This so-called extravagance is accounted for in the President's letter, and that frightful deficit is shorn of its horrifying aspect. Fifty millions for the Panama canal; the establishment of free rural mail delivery, the creation of a new executive department, appropriations for irrigation purposes, and the repeal of the Spanish war taxes, have brought about the "deficit" which Judge Parker has seen fit to make a theme of lamentation. The President pertinently inquires of his opponents whether they would give up the Panama canal? Would they dispense with rural free delivery? Would they let the arid lands of the west remain lifeless? Would they close the new departments of public service? And would they restore the war taxes, the sum total of the reduction of which is greater than the so-called deficit of which Judge Parker and his followers complain?

The Democracy's position on the money question is treated by Mr. Roosevelt in a manner to detract in no way from the ludicrous attitude which his opponents assume toward that issue. Their uncertain position and equivocating manner of dealing with this subject, as with others, is the inspiration of this epigrammatic sentence from the President, which leaves little else to be said: "A party which, with facile ease, changes all its convictions before election cannot be expected to adhere with tenacity to any principle after election."

The President's letter handles the subject of tariff and trusts at length. His well-known position and that of the Republican party, on this subject, is vigorously maintained. He recalls the well-remembered history of tariff tinkering under the last Democratic administration, and points to the danger of such another experience. The trust question is dealt with in the same connection, and this aptly-expressed conclusion summarizes the danger of entrusting these vital matters to the enemies of protection: "If a tariff law is passed, aimed at the prosperity of some of our people, it is as certain as anything can be that this aim will be achieved only by cutting down the prosperity of all of our people." And this: "If protection is 'robbery,' and is to be punished accordingly, the wage-worker will be the first to pay the penalty."

The Philippine policy of the administration is defended with steadfast earnestness. Mr. Roosevelt quotes from the late President McKinley's letter of acceptance, in which he dealt with the same subject. It is pointed out that there is no change in the situation.

The President stands by his pension disability order and pointedly asks his critics, should they come into power, if they would change it, as they would have the authority to do?

The letter of acceptance is not only what might have been expected from President Roosevelt, gauged from a knowledge of his capacity, but it is more —it presents him at his very best. His thorough Americanism, his clear insight into public affairs, and his comprehensive grasp of situations, are made conspicuously apparent. There is none of "the war lord," of which Colonel Watterson complains, in the document. The letter is a calm presentation of the administration's attitude with reference to the political situation, and a defense of that attitude from a virile mind. It is a clear-cut presentation of current political affairs, which will serve as a campaign classic.

CHICAGO STRIKE ENDS IN FAILURE

President Donnelly has finally admitted that the butchers' strike is a failure, and on Thursday night declared the strike off.

The strike was inaugurated two months ago because the packers refused to sign an agreement for increased wages to unskilled workmen. The strikers not only failed miserably, but hundreds of the skilled workmen who went out to compel the packers to sign the new agreement, will not be taken back, while the places of the unskilled laborers have been filled by strike breakers, who are doing the work so acceptably that they will be retained, and the old workers find themselves without money and without jobs.

It is estimated that the men have lost more than $5,000,000 in wages aside from the loss of their positions. Of course the packers have lost heavily, but they can stand the loss much better than the men. As is always the case, the consumers are the greatest losers.

President Donnelly made a mess of it from the beginning, and all in all, the strike was one of the most gigantic failures in the history of organized labor. Of course, many of the men will be taken back, but each is out of pocket many dollars, while gaining nothing, and those who are out of work will face the beginning of winter with little to console them for blindly following a misguided leader.

The Chicago strike should be a lesson to all labor organizations to refrain from giving their sanction to a strike simply because it is urged by some hot-headed, narrow-minded leaders.

THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE TRUST ISSUE

The New York is energetically pushing the campaign for Judge Parker, but it does not agree with the Democratic newspapers which are denying to the Republican party and to President Roosevelt any credit for action against trusts. At least it did not agree at the time of the Northern Securities decision by the Supreme court of the United States. The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle reproduces an editorial article from the World at that date, which, although rather long, is worth reproducing at the present time. It was printed under the heading of "Facts:"

> 1. The Anti-Trust law was framed by a Republican, was passed by a Republican house and a Republican senate, was signed by a Republican president.
> 2. The law remained a dead letter on the statute books during the entire second term of Grover Cleveland, a Democratic president. Through those four years of Democratic administration all appeals and all efforts of the World to have the law enforced were met with sneers, jeers and open contempt from a Democratic attorney-general, Richard Olney, who pretended that the law was unconstitutional, and who would do nothing toward prosecuting violators of it.
> 3. The first effort to enforce the law was made by Theodore Roosevelt, a Republican president. The first attorney-general to vigorously prosecute offenders and to test the law was a Republican attorney-general, Philander C. Knox.
> 4. The decision of the supreme court of the United States, given as a finality from which there is no appeal, upholding the law as perfectly constitutional and absolutely impregnable in every respect, as the World for twelve years constantly insisted, was due to five judges, every one of whom is a Republican.
> 5. The dissenting majority of the court included every Democratic judge of that tribunal, to-wit: Chief Justice Fuller, of Illinois; Mr. Justice White, of Louisiana, and Mr. Justice Peckham, of New York. All these distinguished Democrats not only voted against the constitutionality of the law, but denounced it as a danger to the republic.
> 6. Under these circumstances it does not seem probable that the Democrats can make great capital in seeking to monopolize the anti-trust issue and charging the Republican party with the crime of being owned body and soul by the trusts.
>
> It is just as well to record some plain truths, however unpleasant or surprising.

The above is a compact historical resume. It states the facts; they can not be successfully controverted. It is worth preservation by all those interested in the trust issue.

THE RESULT IN VERMONT.

Much interest was felt in the outcome of the Vermont state election, which took place August 6. There was no doubt in any one's mind that the state would go Republican; public attention was centered upon the size of the victory. The Republican pluralities from 1896 have been as follows:

	Plurality.
1896—Governor	38,072
1896—President	40,490
1900—Governor	31,312
1900—President	29,719
1902—Governor	24,500

The plurality this year, as indicated by the returns at hand, is over 31,000. and there is a general falling off in the Democratic vote of about 8 per cent.

The interest in this contest arose from the indication it would give as to the trend of popular political feeling. For nearly thirty years it has been a tradition that if the Republicans have a lead in the Green Mountain state of less than 25,000, it shows that party to be weak in the remainder of the country. In the above table of pluralities, it must be remembered that in 1902 the question of local option and high license came up, dividing the Republican party, which had two candidates for governor. The regular candidate, McCullough, was elected by a plurality of 24,500 over the Democratic candidate: but there were 28,201 votes thrown for Clement, the independent Republican candidate. Hence that vote was an exception to the alleged rule.

This tradition had its origin in the election of 1876. At the September election of that year, the Republican plurality was but 23,730. In November, the Democrats carried New York, Indiana, New Jersey and Connecticut, while the Presidential election was the closest in our history.

In 1880 the September plurality for the Republicans was 26,603. At the November election Garfield triumphed, the House was Republican, and that party carried New York, Connecticut and Indiana.

In 1884, at the state election, the Republican plurality was 22,704. In November, New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Indiana went Democratic, Cleveland was triumphant, and the House was Democratic.

In 1888, the Republican majority at the state election was 28,995. In November the Republicans carried New York and Indiana and elected Harrison President.

In 1892 the Republican plurality at the state election dropped to 19,702. In November followed the election of Cleveland and Democratic control of Congress. The table of pluralities above show that the rule held good in 1896 and 1900.

Should the November elections this year follow those precedents, the Republicans will carry the Union by at least as great a victory as in 1900.

The explanation is that the population of Vermont is nearly stationary in number and chiefly agricultural; the voters are well educated, and take a keen interest in public affairs. They form their own opinions, and frankly express them at the ballot-box. Hence the result is a good indication of public sentiment throughout the country.

LINCOLN ON ACQUIRING TERRITORY

Our Democratic friends, the enemy, having a paucity of argument in the present campaign, are evincing a disposition to quote from the utterances of statesmen of the past, and notably from those of Abraham Lincoln—a man whom that party, in its platforms, and through its speakers and newspapers, vilified during his lifetime in a much more venomous manner than they now do President Roosevelt, and other living statesmen of the Republican party.

Judge Parker has taken occasion to place himself definitely in opposition to the retention of the Philippines. The Cleveland Leader very pertinently calls the attention of the Judge, and of the Democratic party in general, to President Lincoln's annual message of December 3, 1861, in which he discussed a plan for the colonization of the free negroes of the United States, and those who might thereafter be freed. In order to do this, he was inclined to the belief that suitable territory ought to be obtained in Central America for the purpose. In the message referred to, the discussed the power of the United States government to obtain the required territory, on which topic he said:

> Having practiced the acquisition of territory for nearly sixty years the question of constitutional power to do so is no longer an open one with us. To carry out the plans of colonization may involve the acquiring of territory, and also the appropriation of money beyond that to be expended in the territorial acquisition. * * * On this whole proposition, including the appropriation of money with the acquisition of territory does not the expediency amount to absolute necessity—that without which the government itself cannot be perpetuated?

These words were written forty-three years ago. Is it to be supposed that Mr. Lincoln would have changed his views had it been possible for him to have uttered them since 1899?

THE "PARTY OF THE DAWN."

There will be, at the polls in November, something more than a million of young men, who have reached their majority since the fall of 1900, and who will therefore cast their first national vote in November, at the Presidential election. This election is the beginning of their political life. How will they vote? Will they cast in their lot with the party of progress, the party that does things; or will they turn their faces from the sunrise to cast their lot with the party which acts as a drag on national progress, which camps among the ruins of the past, which this year has, with no more than a tacit acknowledgment, pitched its tents on the heights where the Republican party drew its battle-line for the gold standard and honest money, eight long years ago, under the leadership of the revered McKinley?

The strength of the Republican party has always lain in the fact that it is the party of national progress, of development along the natural lines of growth. This has, year by year, attracted to it the progressive young voters—that element among the young men which embraces the educated and enlightened part. It has been so ever since the Republican party's birth, in 1854. One of the young men then was John Hay, who has been Secretary of State since 1898—the year of the Spanish war. Born in 1838, he did not reach voting age until 1857—the year before that in which Abraham Lincoln was first elected President. He is a son of the west, for he was born in Salem, Indiana. When he started out in his early manhood, as a lawyer, in Illinois, he was one of the throng of young men who gathered about Abraham Lincoln in his memorable struggle with Stephen A. Douglas for the Senatorship from that state. He became one of the two private secretaries of Mr. Lincoln during the latter's entire Presidency, and his subsequent career is an inspiration to all young men of ambition and of high ideals.

Mr. Hay, who is now regarded by all civilized nations as the leading diplomatist of the world, is anxious that the young men of the nation shall start with their feet in the path of American progress and national glory. In an address to young Americans, he says:

> I want to say a word to the young men whose political life is beginning:
>
> Any one entering business would be glad of the chance to become one of an established firm with years of success behind it.
>
> Everything great done by this country in the last fifty years has been done under the auspices of the Republican party. Is not this a priceless asset?
>
> Lincoln and Grant, Hayes and Garfield, Harrison and McKinley—names secure in the heaven of fame—they are all gone, leaving small estates in worldly goods, but what vast possessions in principles, memories, sacred associations! It is a start in life to share that wealth.
>
> In our form of government there must be two parties.
>
> **But what young man would not rather belong to the party that does things, instead of one that opposes them; to the party that looks up, rather than down; to the party of the dawn, rather than of the sunset?**
>
> For fifty years the Republican party has believed in the country and labored for it in hope and joy;
>
> Has reverenced the flag and followed it;
>
> Has carried it under strange skies and planted it on far-receding horizons;
>
> Has seen the nation grow greater every year and more respected;
>
> Has seen the country extend its intercourse and its influence to regions unknown to our fathers;
>
> Yet it has never abated one jot or tittle of the ancient law imposed on us by God-fearing ancestors. The Constitution of our fathers has been the light to our feet. Our path is, and will remain, that of ordered progress, of liberty under the law.
>
> But we are not daunted by progress. We are not afraid of the light!
>
> The fabric our fathers builded will stand all shocks of fate or fortune.
>
> While there will always be a proud pleasure in looking back on the history they made, the coming generation has the right to anticipate work not less important.
>
> We who are passing off the stage bid you, as the children of Isreal encamping by the sea were bidden, to go forward. We whose hands can no longer hold the flaming torch pass it on to you that it clear light may show the truth to the ages that are to come.

Young men of the nation, first voters in national affairs, ponder carefully what John Hay has said to you. He began his life as the mass of other American boys began theirs. He had no inheritance to make his future secure. But he took his stand for what he held to be the right, and all other things came to him. Go thou and do likewise!

FOR INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION

On August 12, there opened at the St. Louis exposition the twelfth conference of the Interparliamentary Union for the Promotion of International Arbitration. This organization is composed of members for the legislative bodies of England, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Switzerland, Portugal and Roumania. The object of the union is to build up a public sentiment in favor of arbitration as a substitute for war. It was organized in 1888, and one of the important matters in which it rendered useful aid was in the organization of The Hague tribunal. It has also been active in the promotion of arbitration treaties between a number of countries.

Probably the most important topic to be discussed at the St. Louis meeting is the feasibility of the creation of a world's congress to declare authoritatively the principles of international law. There are many highly important subjects which such a tribunal, could it be authorized and supported by all the great commercial nations of the world, might settle to advantage. It could lay down the laws of war, both as between the belligerents themselves, and between belligerents and neutral nations. The collection of money claims against a nation without resort to force is a subject which needs a provision of international law. Then there are a number of things, not related to war, which might well come within its purview, such as the rules of ocean navigation, of wireless telegraphy across seas, international cable and postal service, an international standard of weights and measures, gold and silver exchange, and so on.

This is the first meeting of the union held in America, and the last session of Congress appropriated $50,000 for the entertainment of the foreign delegates. They number some two hundred, and they are members of the highest legislative bodies of the countries from which they come. The debates will be watched with interest by all who desire the advancement of civilization and the abolition, as far as possible, of the horrible waste of war, in human life and accumulated wealth.

NEW YORK'S HIGHEST COURT

The judges of the New York court of appeals, the highest tribunal in the state, hold office for fourteen years. At the November election, there are two vacancies to be filled—that caused by the resignation of Judge Parker, and a vacancy caused by Judge Martin having reached the age limit set by the law. The terms of those elected will begin on January 1 next.

Both political parties in New York state, as a rule, keep this bench out of politics by making it bi-partisan. When a Democratic judge's term ends, the Republicans indorse the Democratic nominee; when a Republican judge's place is to be filled, the Democrats indorse the Republican nominee. It fell to the lot of Governor Odell, Republican, to appoint a man to fill the vacancy caused by Parker's resignation. He followed the bi-partisan policy, and has appointed Edgar M. Cullen, a life-long Democrat, and a jurist of high qualifications. It is believed that Mr. Cullen will be nominated by both parties. Judge Martin is a Republican, and the Republicans will probably nominate Justice Werner, of Rochester, and the leading Democratic papers of the state advocate his indorsement.

But David B. Hill is trying to play peanut politics. He dislikes Judge Cullen, because the latter was one of the first judges to lay bare the steal of the state senate, engineered by Hill. The latter desires to break the rule generally observed, and to nominate two Democrats for these offices—Herrick, of Albany, for chief justice, and Cuneen, of Buffalo, for associate. The Rochester Post-Express says:

> The people are exceedingly anxious that the court of appeals shall be kept out of politics; they want it to be a non-partisan body, and as able and honorable as possible. Consequently they will resent the effort of any peanut politician who attempts to manipulate it or to force unworthy or inexperienced men into the membership. Before Judge Parker's resignation the court was composed of four Republicans and three Democrats. The Republicans propose to maintain that division, but to make the chief judge a Democrat, thus placing into his hands the power of assigning cases to the consideration of individual judges, and in this way making the court as nearly non-partisan as a court of seven members can possibly be.

METHODS OF THE GROWLER

Mr. W. F. Sheehan, in a magazine article, makes a savage attack on President Roosevelt, whom he charges with "violating treaties" and "despoiling" Colombia in the matter of the Panama canal. As a matter of fact, the President did neither of these things. The government of the United States was not responsible for the revolution in Panama. But when that occurred, the President and secretary of state seized the opportunity thus presented to benefit the United States by settling the Panama canal matter for all time.

If the action by which that treaty was brought about were really as Mr. Sheehan charges, why did the most of the Democratic senators promptly vote for its ratification? It required a two-thirds vote, which could not have been had if the Democrats had opposed it in any large number. The Democratic convention at St. Louis, in its platform, denounced the Panama affair along the same lines as Mr. Sheehan; but it did not declare in favor of undoing it. As Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte pungently said, "They show no disposition whatever to undo the wrong they denounce; they declare the goods stolen, but they propose to keep and use as their own these stolen goods."

All this is mere growling and fault-finding. The Democratic arguments this year rise to no higher level than the tirades of a common scold. Suppose the Panama revolution had not occurred. Then the situation would have been that Colombia had rejected the canal treaty, and demanded more money. The Democrats today would be anathematizing the administration for its failure to accomplish anything in the canal matter, and would be asking the people to put them in power that they might push the waterway project.

No matter which way a thing goes, the growler can always find something to condemn. It is easy for him to shift his ground. He is consistent only in finding fault. The Democratic party is now filling this disagreeable role, but the indications do not point to any increased support for the voters.

AIRSHIPS AT THE FAIR.

The management of the St. Louis exposition, nearly two years ago, offered a grand prize of $100,000 in the dirigible airship contests. Full information was circulated in America and Europe concerning the conditions for the contests. The subject was taken up by scientific journals everywhere, and a keen interest was created. The injury to Santos-Dumont's airship seemed to put a damper on the matter, but now comes the information that the competition will take place. There are eight formal entries for the grand prize, including Dr. John Greth, of San Francisco; Mr. T. L. Baldwin, of Los Angeles, and Hippolyte Francois, of Paris. Both Dr. Greth and Mr. Baldwin have made apparently successful experiments in California, and if they are as successful in the contest demonstrations either might be qualified to win the prize.

The opportunity is thus given, aided by the stimulus of a tempting prize—a fortune in itself—to show what real advancement has been made in solving the problem of aeronautics. The ordinary gas balloon, as soon as it cuts loose from the earth, is at the mercy of the air currents. To direct its course is impossible. The term "airship" has come into use to desigante an aerial conveyance which can be made to sail in any given direction, and propelled by a motor or some other mechanical device. The world has heard much of various airships, and the claims made for them have been received with much credence by the people at large, because the progress of science and invention is so great that the public is prepared for almost any development. If the coming races prove a failure, it will be accepted as proof that these claims have no substantial basis.

GASOLINE AS A MOTOR-POWER.

New York Central Railway Will Meet the Trolley Competition.

Gasoline, not electricity, is to be the motive power to be used by the Central Railroad company on the West Shore and other subordinate lines, to meet the competition caused by trolley lines. A railroad official said to a reporter:

"All this talk about electrifying the West Shore, the Rome, Watertawn and Ogdensburg and other New York Central lines, about which we have seen so much in the newspapers of late, has been a useless expenditure of reportorial energy. No such method is contemplated. Gasoline is to be the motor power utilized in the near future for the accommodation of the suburban traffic along the New York Central and its subordinate lines.

"The objections to the use of electricity on the West Shore, the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg and other steam lines are many and grave. The pole and wire construction would mean a great outlay of money in the first instance and experience has proven it impractical to run steam cars and trolley cars along the same line of railroad. This last objection does not count in the use of gasoline. The gasoline service can be added without in the least interfering with the staem service already established. On the other hand it has been shown that the smoke from the steam engines quickly destroys the metal of which the trolley wires are composed.

"The use of gasoline as a motive power on summer resort lines is to be especially recommended. Take the Manitou Beach line for instance. Except during the summer resort season there is practically no traffic on this line, yet if any cars are operated at all after the season is finished, the expense of providing the power is just as great as it is when business is at its height.

"Now with these gasoline cars, the operating expenses can be exactly adapted to the expense of the traffic. It would not then be necessary to operate a power plant at Charlotte to accommodate a car a day.

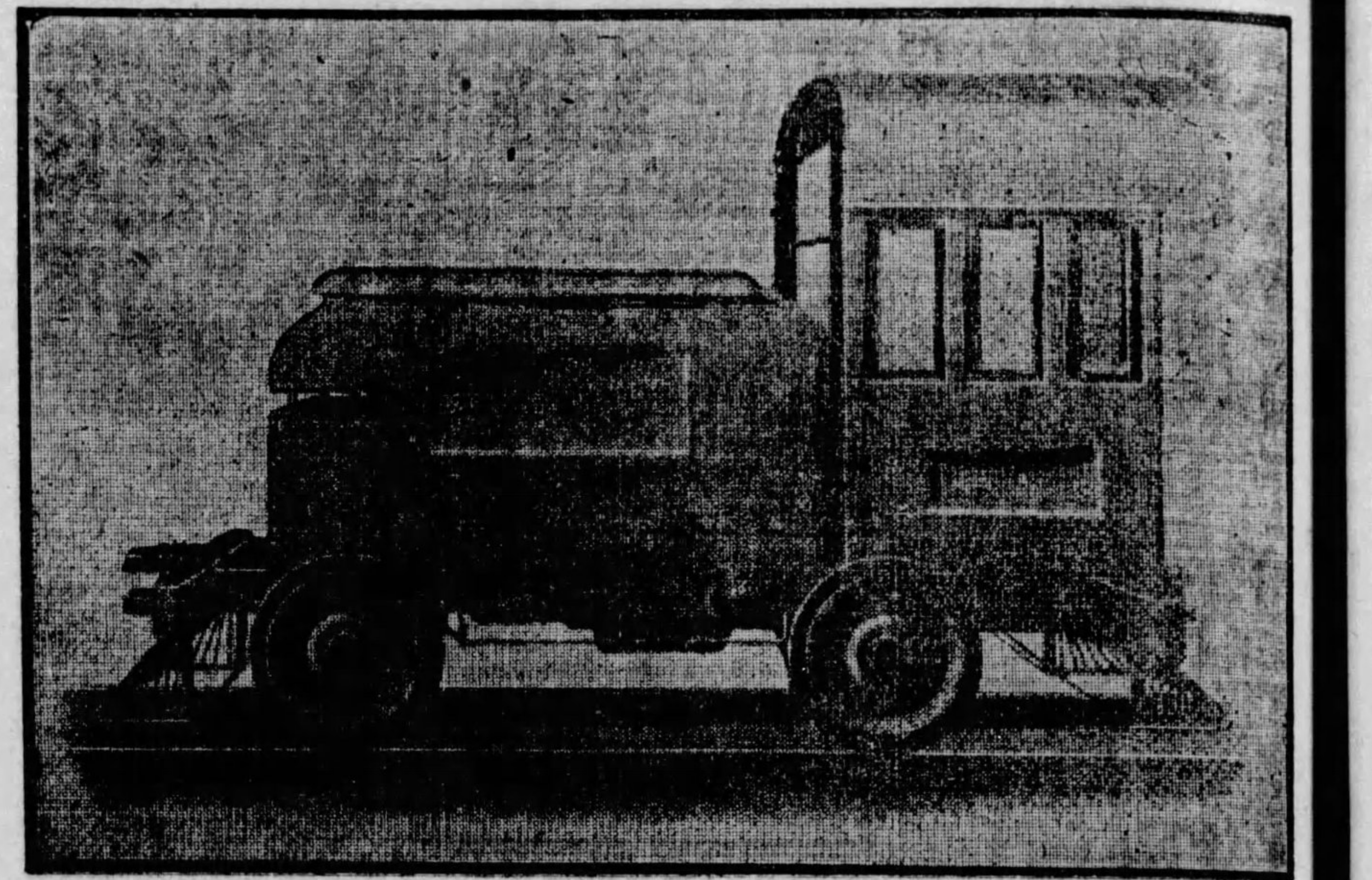
"It is this necessity of maintaining large plants with their enormous consumption of fuel during the period of the year when the traffic has ceased to be profitable that has proved to be the bane of summer trolley lines. Equipped with these gasoline combination cars, it seems to me that business of the Manitou Beach line might be made profitable.

"It can be stated that the New York Central Railroad company does not intend to go into the trolley transportation business for this very reason. It is idle talk to speculate on the possibility of the trolley service crowding out th steam service altogether. It will b many, many years before steam is don away with for the hauling of heav freight, and in the meantime it has bee demonstrated to the satisfaction of th officials of the New York Central rai road that these gasoline combinatio cars and engines constitute the best sys tem that can be utilized in connectio with steam.

"The gasoline locomotive and car i nothing more or less than a transferenc from the highway to the railroad of th principle of gasoline automobile.

"Under the most rigid tests possible the combination gasoline cars, which th New York Central expects to put on th West Shore, the Rome, Watertown an Ogdensburg and other lines for the ac commodation of local traffic, have at tained a speed of 125 miles an hour. S in the matter of speed these cars have nothing to fear from coming into com petition with the trolley. The matter of speed will be further conserved by rea son of the fact that it will uot be necessary to run long trains of gasoline cars. The cars at the points where the New York Central intends to install them will be run with such great frequency that it will not be necessary to have trailers. The space necessary for the operation of these cars is not nearly so great as it is in the trolley system. As far as suburban traffic is concerned, I think I can safely predict that this gasoline system will soon prove a very formidable rival to the trolley.

"Oil as motive power has proved to be eminently practical in railroading. It is a well known fact that the Southern Pacific is using oil almost exclusively for the operation of its trains."



GASOLINE ENGINE ON NEW YORK CENTRAL.

"The Prouty-Pierce Locomotive Manufacturing company, of 665 Adams street, Kansas City, Kan., has constructed gasoline locomotives for general service and gasoline combination cars especially for suburban use that have been subjected to a most rigid practical test, demonstrating their high efficiency. Additional tests are now being made on a certain railroad line in this state, just where I am not at liberty to say. The gasoline locomotives and combination cars invented by the Prouty-Pierce company cover the whole ground of railroad transportation, leaving nothing to be desired.

OLDEST COPY OF THE BLADE

What is said to be the oldest preserved copy of The Toledo Blade is in possession of George A. Chase, of this city. It was printed Wednesday, June 29, 1836, and antedates the oldest copy of the paper on file in the public library by two years.

As compared with The Blade of today it is a curiosity, but at the time of publication it was considered a good newspaper. It is a one sheet, four page paper being "No. 25, Vol. 1, $2 per year in Advance, $3 at the End of the Year."

The first page is made up of poetical selections, short stories and anecdotes, and contains an editorial on "Utility of a Newspaper." An extract from the editorial reads: "The newspaper is a great instrument of civilization. All the books ever written are but as leather in the scale as compared to newspapers, as a means of affecting the mass. How few are the tradesmen, or even merchants, who have the time or inclination to take up a philosophical treatise and make themselves master of its contents? What has chiefly furnished them with food for reflection, and given them a general, although perhaps a superficial knowledge of almost every subject?—the newspaper; that despised and seemingly insignificant messenger, brings every day some new fact, or some new idea and thus adding by little and little to their mental stores until they have accumulated to an extent for which the cause would have appeared at first inadequate. A quarto volume, containing the same quantity of information, would never have been opened."

This paper was the first issued after the settlement of the boundary question between Ohio and Michigan, and just after the celebration of the settlement question held in Toledo. The dispute was settled June 13 and the celebration held June 25, 1836. The paper contains the following item on the celebration:

"This event was celebrated on the 25th instant, by the citizens of Toledo, in a most animated and appropriate manner. Agreeably to previous arrangements, the day was ushered in at sunrise by the firing of cannon and the ringing of bells. Appropriate banners were waving from the windows of the different hotels and public buildings. The firing was kept up at intervals during the morning At three o'clock p. m. the citizens and many distinguished strangers present, assembled at the Mansion House, and having formed a procession, proceeded to the school house, where a short but appropriate address was delivered by Emery D. Potter, esq., of this place. After the address the procession returned to the Mansion House, and partook of a dinner which had been prepared for the occasion, in Mr. Segur's best style. The cloth having been removed, the following toasts were drank, and sentiments given, which were severally received and cheered in the most enthusiastic manner by the company."

Among the toasts were many referring to the outlook of the "village." An extract of the toast of Hon. Levi Beardsly, New York, was, "Allow me to invoke health, wealth and prosperity to your town, and to express an opinion that at no distant day you will rank among the first of Western cities."

Another by J. B. Macey: "The Citizens of Toledo—the present growth of this village, of their enterprise and industry, may it continue until Toledo shall be the great city of the proud state of Ohio."

There were numerous other toasts in the same strain, many of which were published, but The Blade does not seem to have secured them all, for at the close of the article it prints the following notice:

"We have been unable to secure for publication all the toasts that were offered on the occasion, and we would request of those who have not handed them in that they would do so, before issuing our next number, in which they will be inserted."

This issue of The Blade was a very attractive little paper after the model of country papers of the present day. It shows a skilful make up, and the absence of bold face headlines is a notable feature. It contains many advertisements, but among them all there is not a name familiar in the business life of Toledo today.

"Nasby"

Some Letters Reprinted

Confedrit X Roads,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky,)
February 15, 1886.

I hed a conversashen with a prominent Dimekratic manager uv Looisville, regardin the extraordinary slownis uv the President in cleenin out the Republikin raskels, wich hev bin fattenin on the public offices for 24 years, and puttin in their places honest patriots like myself. Sez he:

"Yoo don't know wat a acoot statesman Grover Cleveland is. He is playin it low down on the Republikins, fur he intends to keep the Government in the hands uv the Dimocrisy, wich is hisself, furever."

"To wich Dimocrisy do yoo refer?" I asked.

"The Dimocrisy uv wich he is the exponent. His polisy is to disintegrate the Republikin party, and destroy it entirely. To this end he is retainin in offis the heft uv the Republikin offis holders, wich is rooin to our enemies. The Republikins wich is in offis are the most active workers in the Republikin party. It is them wich rallies to the poles, wich votes early and often, and wich brings in the agid and infirm. It is them witch bleeves in the importance of one vote, and wich pays fur brass bands and sich. Now no Republikin offis holder wich is continnered by Cleveland kin, with any decency, rally to the poles or bring in the agid and infirm agin him or his administrashen. They won't be active, to say the leest. A hen settin comfortably on its nest is quiet and content—chop that hen's head off and it flops furiously and spirts blood into yoor face. The Republikin offis holder is a settin hen. This course knocks out uv active work thousands uv zelus men, and a certain per cent. uv em will vote with the Dimocrisy, to hold their places. I shoodent wonder ef he shood decide to appint nothin but Republikins to offis, in order to weekin the enemy. Do yoo see?"

"I shood say I did," I replied. "But in the meentime wat is to becum uv me? Wat yoose wuz it for me to rally to the poles, and vote early and often, to elect Grover Cleveland, ef I don't git the offis I hev bin yeernin fur fur 24 yeers? Wat good is a Dimekratic administrashen run by Republikins? Wat better off am I than ez tho Blane hed bin elected? But go on. My pashense is not quite eggs-haustid."

"Then to further weekin the Republikin party and to take the wind entirely out uv ther sales, he persposes to adopt ther polisy. He is making a vigrus fite fur civil servis reform, he is opposed to any speshl tinkerin with the tariff, and he is everlastingly down on repoodiashun and all that, and ef ther is a Republikin noshun that he hezn't adoptid I don't jist know it. Yoo kin easily see how it weekens the Republikins to adopt ther polisy? It knocks em out uv the ring, becoz, you see, they hevn't any ishoos."

"I see," I replied, "but wat becomes uv Dimocrisy? It is jist the same in this ez it is in the matter uv offises. Ef we are agoin to do all that Blane would hev done, why in blazes didn't we elect Blane? Then wat is to become uv them Democrats which reely do bleeve in the distinctive principles uv Dimocrasy? Ther are Dimocrats wich hev noshens uv ther own. There are moss bax wich votid fur Jaxn, and to them Dimocrisy meens suthin. I am free to say that ef the President will give me the offis which I am entitled to that I don't keer a dam wat he asks me to believe. I am in the sere and yaller leef, and subsistence is necessary to me. It don't make much difference wat I bleeve doorin the few remanin yeers I hev to stay. Gild the pill with post-offis and I'll swaller it, no matter wat it is. When I went into the fite last yeer ther wuz inscribed onto my banner the two P's, under wich I hev alluz fot, Principles and Provender. I ain't so pertikeler ez to the Principles, but I must hev the Provender. The conshence may be stilled, but the stumick never. Principles won't give a man the Bracer in the mornin' or the Soother at nite. Principles won't pay Bascom or make yoo solid at his bar. I will take em both together, but ef I kin only hev wun it must be the latter.

"But when yoo ask me to turn a flip-flap into Republikinism and not hev the postoffis, my stumick rebels. That is too much. With the kentry run on Republikin prinsiples and the offises filled with Republikins, I don't see wat the Dimocrisy hev made. It isn't the feest I sposed I wuz goin to sot down to anyhow."

The discushn closed with this. I feel all that I sed. I'm blessed ef I'm goin to swaller Republikinism and Lubbock, the nigger postmaster, both. Ef the President wants me to foller him into the Republikin camp under the Demokratic flag, I must be put somewhere in the viscinity uv the baggage. I don't carry a musket solely fur the benefit uv the General commandin. I want some uv the plunder myself.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Rebelyus.)

Current Events.

Commander Ballington Booth and family arrived from Europe.

Workman who fell eighty-five feet and landed on body of other man was not injured.

Mob at Huntsville, Ala., defied militia and sheriff, set fire to jail, and lynched negro prisoner.

Third of Chicago school children found to have diseases of nerves; strenuous city life blamed.

Senator Fairbanks will make a speaking tour to the Pacific coast, leaving Chicago Sept. 23 for St. Paul.

Canadians believe that commercial unity of dominion with America will lead to political unity.

Dr. D. K. Pearsons, of Chicago, gives $50,000 with which to install a waterworks system at Berea college, Kentucky.

Louis Deibler, for twenty years director of the guillotine in Paris, whose boast it was that he never had a mishap in his 327 executions, is dead.

System of communication under water which is said to be perfect is developed in experiments made with American submarine boats at Newport.

Cattle shippers demand that the interstate commerce commission be given power to brand certain rates as unlawful and compel their correction.

Nicholas Alvarado, a wealthy young Cuban, ignorant of the use of gas, blows out the light in his room in a New York hotel and is found dead.

Much damage is done along the Pacific coast by huge waves, though there is no wind, the phenomenal disturbances being attributed to volcanic action.

Steamship Pennsylvania is at New York ready to receive boys who will sail for foreign ports as students in a preparatory school conducted on the vessel.

William Waldorf Astor returns to New York for the first time since his expatriation. He is on business connected with his property interests in this country.

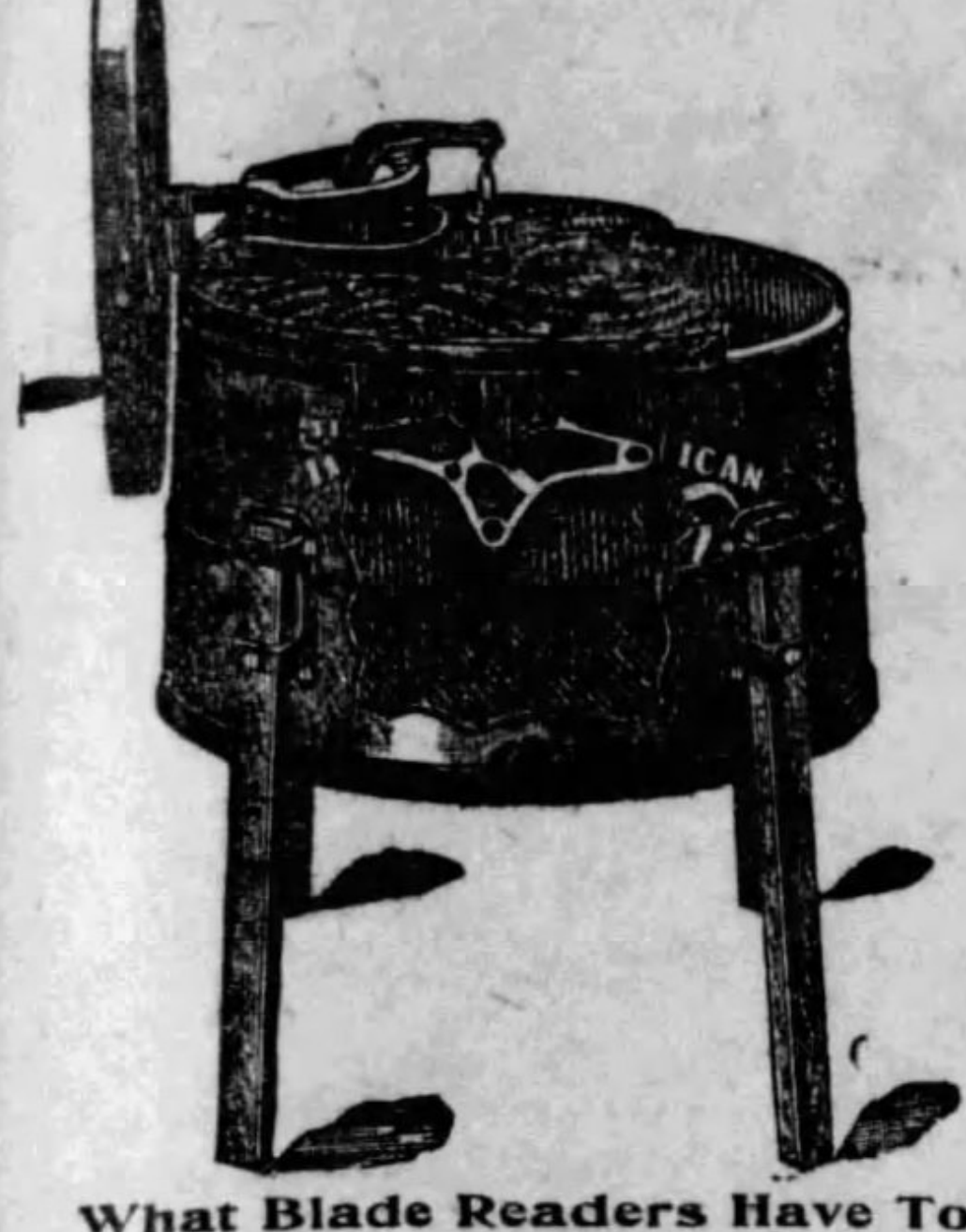
Conciliator is named for the consideration of differences between the Republic Iron and Steel company and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

James H. Stovar, of Milwaukee, gains distinction as a politician declining an office, he having refused a nomination to congress in the Fifth district, which his party controls.

New York magistrate suggests that each police station keep an automobile in which to take home intoxicated persons, saying it would be better than the lockup and court room method.

Chicago's industrial sky is comparatively clear of labor clouds and a prosperous winter is expected.

Vatican authorities have decided to enter an immediate campaign against Aglipayism in the Philippines, the crusade to begin next month.



THE NEW IMPROVED

Blade Rotary Washing Machine

BALL BEARINGS

Our Improved Blade Rotary Washer is the best article of the kind ever placed on the market. The tub is constructed of the best quality red Louisiana Cypress, arranged for large sized clothes wringer, cover opening arranged so it cannot bind, swell or stick, and has universal ball races and ball bearings. The oscilating movement is the easiest working gearing yet devised for working a washing machine. This machine can be attached to water or electric motor or operated by turning the large balance wheel by hand continuously in one direction. Can be operated while seated on a chair and entirely eliminates the stooping or strain on the back as in the old style washing machine.

The regular price of this machine is $7.00. We offer it and the Weekly Blade one year for only.......... **$5.00**

The machine is shipped by freight. The purchaser pays the freight on receipt of the goods.

What Blade Readers Have To Say About The Blade Rotary Washing Machine

Unadilla, Neb., May 22, 1904.

Dear Blade:—I received the washing machine and like it first rate. It works the easiest of any I have seen. It is all right. Thanking you for your kindness I remain, Yours truly

A. W. VAN HORN.

Tekonsha, Mich., May 24, 1904.

J. C. Richardson—Dear Sir: We received the machine in due time all O. K. We like it very much. It is way ahead of any machine we have ever used or seen. Our hardware dealer handles a rotary machine at $6.50, but we like this one better than his. Yours sincerely,

MRS. F. B. THOMAS.

Utica, Pa., May 13, 1904.

The Toledo Blade—Sirs: The washing machine is first-class, and all the company claims for it. You can recommend as one of the best. Very respectfully,

W. A. SERVICE.

DEAFNESS

FREE BOOK ON ITS CURE

A book that contains knowledge of the greatest value and assistance to deaf people is being given away absolutely free of charge by Dr. Sproule, B. A., the famous Ear Specialist. It contains important information in regard to his recent discovery of a new and successful cure for deafness.

For years Dr. Sproule, whose heart always aches with sympathy for the deaf, has studied the cause and cure of deafness. Year by year he has gained through his experience as an unequalled Ear Specialist and his constant scientific research, fresh knowledge in regard to deafness and how to cure it.

If you are deaf or fear you are losing your hearing, you must surely have this book. If you have tried in vain to cure your deafness, this book will prove a blessing to you. It shows just how the inner tubes of the ear become blocked up, explains the terrible ringing, buzzing noises and how they can be stopped, and points the way to a safe and permanent cure for deafness. Fine drawings by skilful artists illustrate the ear and its wonderful parts. Every page is full of facts that deaf people should know if they wish to regain their hearing.

Don't put off sending for the book as it is in great demand. Remember it is free. Write for it today. Address **Ear Specialist Sproule, 6 to 9 Doane St., Boston.**

THE "FOREST CITY"

World's Fair Art Portfolios

480 Magnificent reproductions of actual photographs, complete in 30 parts, 10 cents per part.

PART 20 NOW READY

THE BLADE, . . . TOLEDO, O.
No Coupon required.

Silver-Plated Tableware

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way.

Prices:

½ doz. Teaspoons....	85c
½ doz. Dessert Spoons	$1.50
½ doz. Table Spoons	1.60
½ doz. Knives and Forks....	3.75

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 8c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

Address all orders to
THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Waltham and Elgin Watches

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

The cases are plain or engine-turned. Engraved cases are extra, as per rates quoted in our list.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	$14.30
Extra for engraved case	$1.00
No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case	11.65
Extra for engraved case	80 cents
No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	15.90
Extra for engraved case	$1.00
No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case	13.25
Extra for engraved case	80 cents
No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	12.20
No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case	9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	13.75
No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case	11.30

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case	5.60
No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case	7.20

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

No. 81—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	12.15
Extra for engraved case	80 cents
No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	14.00
Extra for engraved case	80 cents
No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	11.35
No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	13.20

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

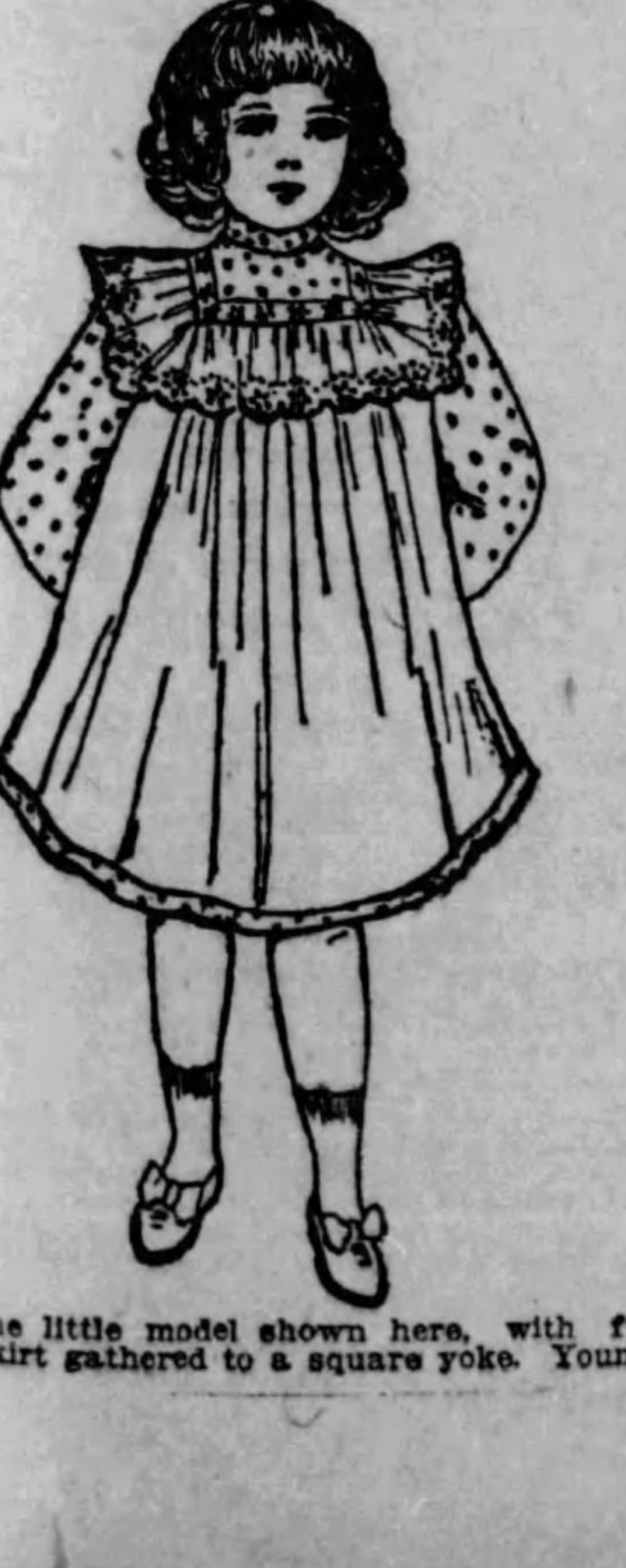
Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

Child's Apron.

No. 4317.—A dainty little apron that is quite simple for any mother to make is



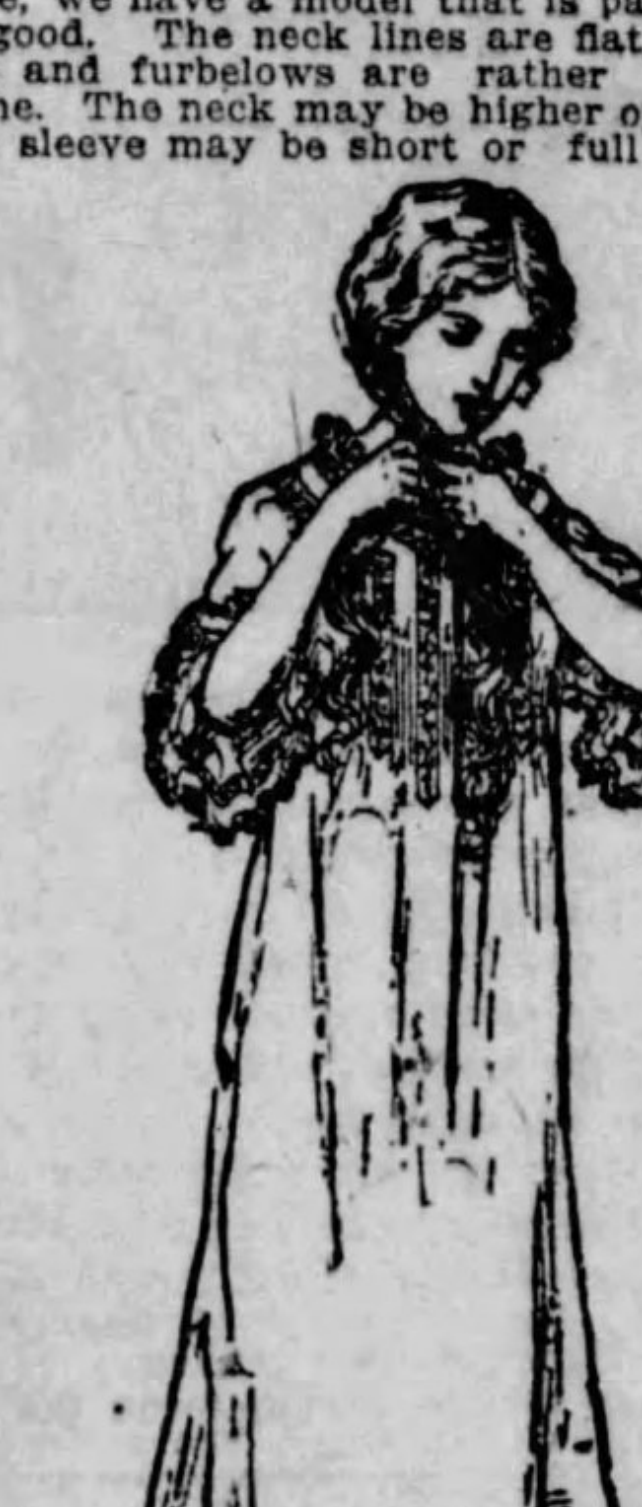
the little model shown here, with full skirt gathered to a square yoke. Younger children always look well in the full unbelted loose aprons and this is no exception to the rule. The pattern also includes a pointed bertha which may be used if a fancy apron is desired. The front and back are alike, both being gathered into a yoke. Shaping is given the garment by shoulder and under-arm seams. The little square yoke may be outlined by a ruffle or trimmed with torchon.

Material required for child of six years, 8 yards 36 inches wide.

Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

Girl's Night Dress.

No. 4337:—In the pretty design shown here, we have a model that is particularly good. The neck lines are flat, as ruffles and furbelows are rather cumbersome. The neck may be higher open, and the sleeve may be short or full length.



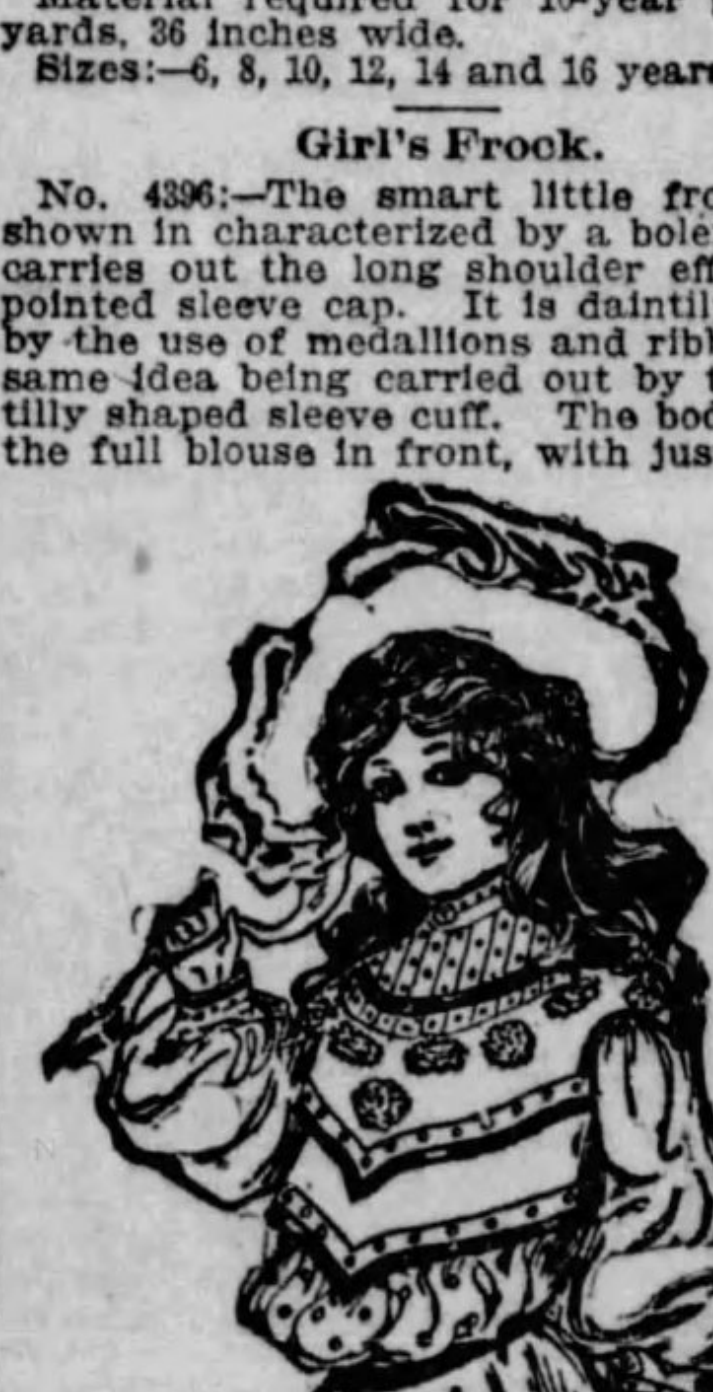
The pattern consist of only four pieces, and the directions are so explicit that anayone can make a most satisfactory garment with such a guide. Nainsook, cambric, outing or flannel are suitable for such garments.

Material required for 10-year girl, 2½ yards, 36 inches wide.

Sizes:—6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.

Girl's Frock.

No. 4396:—The smart little frock here shown in characterized by a bolero which carries out the long shoulder effect in a pointed sleeve cap. It is daintily set off by the use of medallions and ribbons, the same idea being carried out by the prettilly shaped sleeve cuff. The body shows the full blouse in front, with just a little



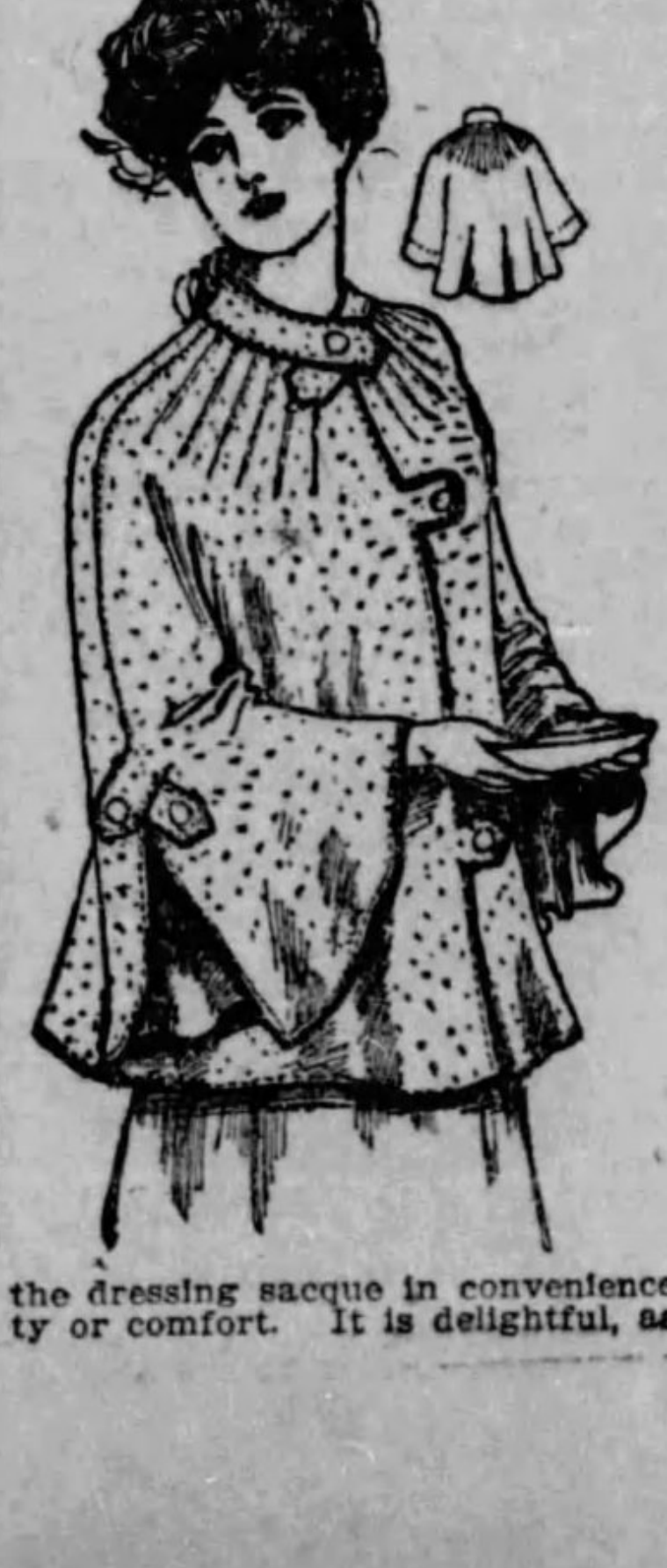
blousing in the back. The skirt is full, perfectly plain, as the waist has all the trimmings the frock can stand without overdoing it.

A charming frock could be developed by use of white albatross for the skirt and sleeves, using a polka dot silk for the blouse and for trimming the bolero, as illustrated. The design is suitable for any of the soft materials in either washable silk or woolen fabrics.

Sizes 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 14 years.

Ladies' Dressing Sacque.

No. 6124:—No other garment in the up-to-date woman's wardrobe can approach

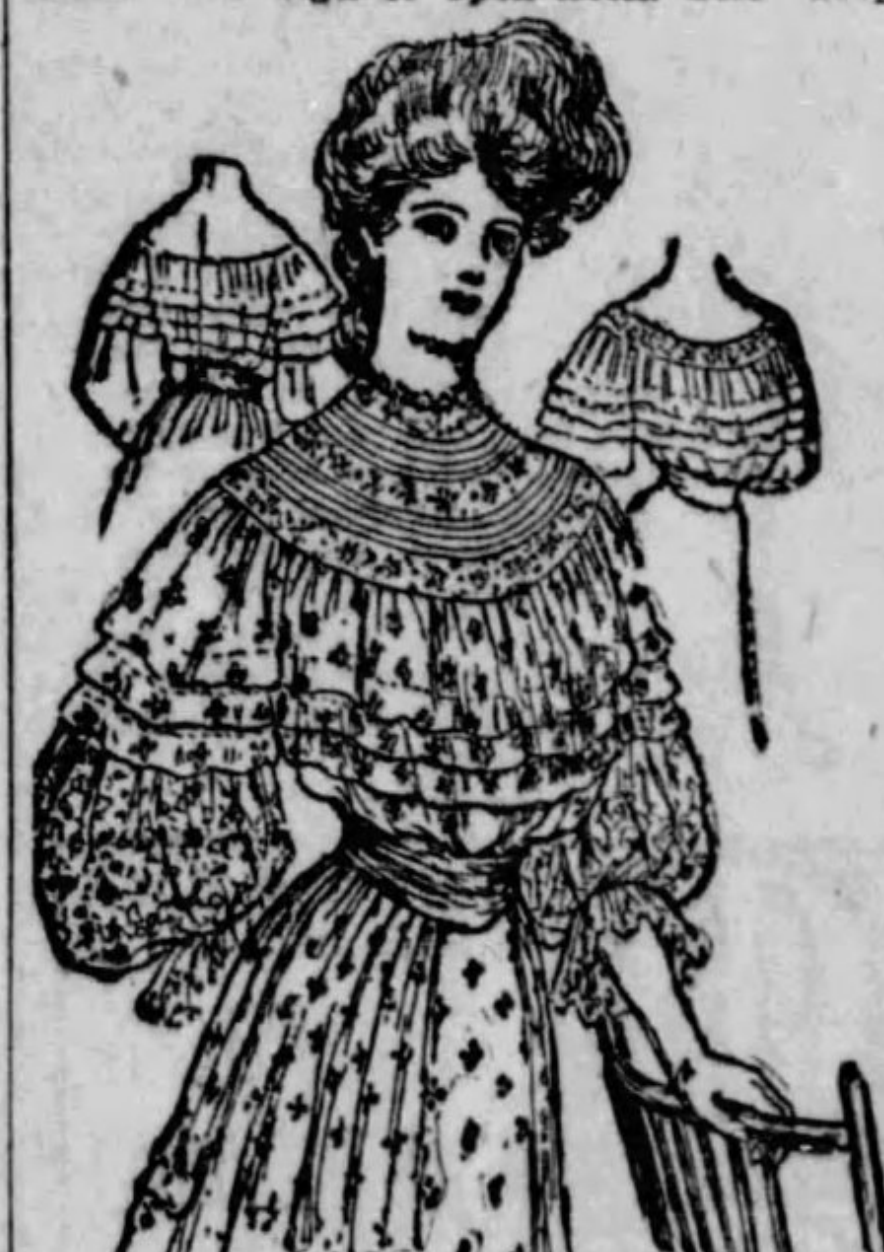


the dressing sacque in convenience, utility or comfort. It is delightful, as every woman knows, to doff a tight-fitting gown and step into a comfortable and roomy negligee, where you can feel perfectly at ease. And aside from the feeling of restful comfort which the dressing sacque seems to impart, the garment has uses especially its own. The design shown here represents the essence of negligee luxury and is made with graduated tucks in sunburst effect. The sleeve is a pretty conception, with seam on upper edge and held in place by little straps. The same idea is carried out in the front closing, and shaped strap for neck. The pattern is in two pieces, besides the neck band, and as every woman will readily understand, the garment is simple in construction. A pretty development would be of polka dot crepe or cashmere, outlining the edge with satin ribbon of contrasting color.

Sizes small, medium and large.

Ladies' Blouse.

No. 6156.—Among the newest styles introduced this season none have gained so in popularity as the style having deep horizontal tucks which look almost like ruffles; there is so much fullness in the blouse. The style is one that is attractive, made with high or open neck. The deep,

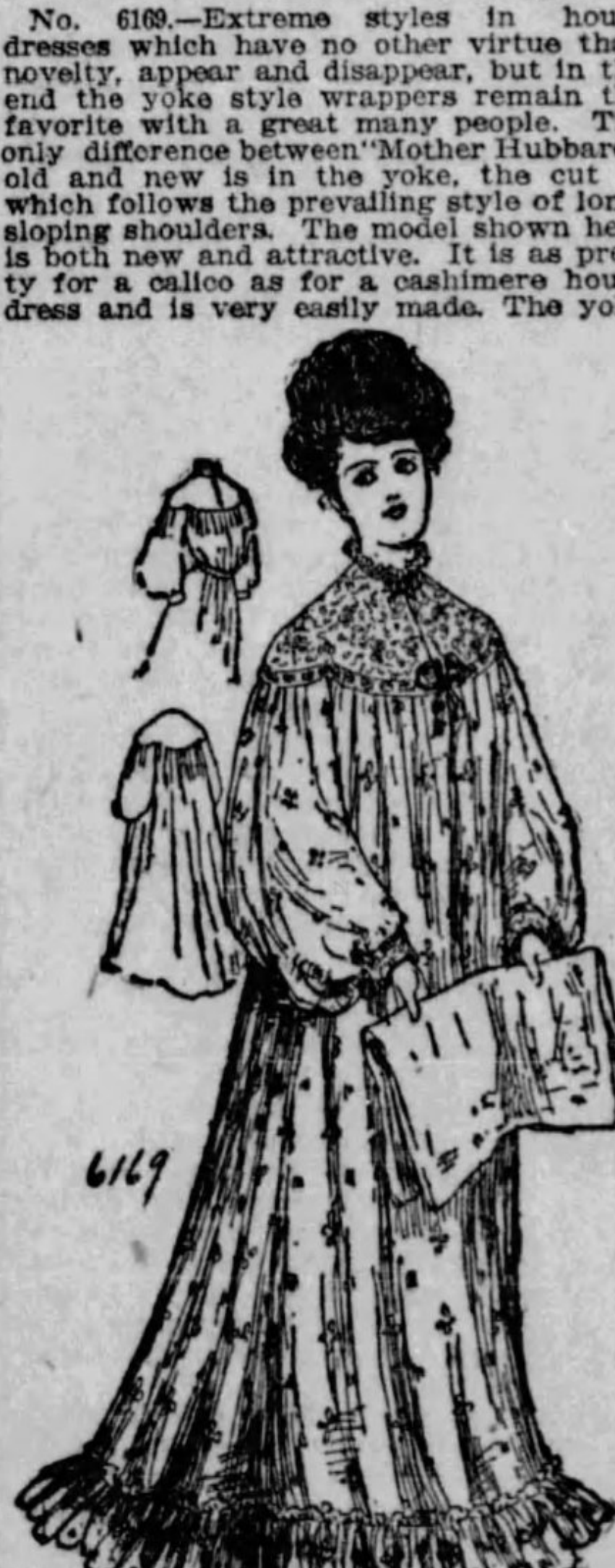


round yoke comes well down over the shoulder, thus exaggerating that line according to the latest dictates of fashion. The closing in the back and the sleeve may be in full or short three-quarter length. Any of the summer materials in silk, lightweight wools or cottons, may be charmingly developed from the mode. It is a style that is becoming to most figures and will look as well in daintily figured lawn at 12½c as of the finest silk.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust.

Ladies' House Gown or Wrapper.

No. 6169.—Extreme styles in house dresses which have no other virtue than novelty, appear and disappear, but in the end the yoke style wrappers remain the favorite with a great many people. The only difference between "Mother Hubbard" old and new is in the yoke, the cut of which follows the prevailing style of long, sloping shoulders. The model shown here is both new and attractive. It is as pretty for a calico as for a cashimere house dress and is very easily made. The yoke



may be of the material, tucked or plain. For better wear it might be edged by a broad ribbon run beading with ribbon bow in front. The style is one that will find many admirers.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Address as follows, including price of pattern ordered: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

BALTIMORE HAS HOLIDAY

Doing Honor to Memory of Battle of North Point.

Baltimore, Sept. 12.—Today is a legal holiday in Baltimore and Maryland in honor of the battle of North Point, fought in 1814, in which the state militia defeated the British and saved Baltimore from capture. The stock exchange, Chamber of Commerce and municipal buildings were closed, and the anniversary was generally observed by the people by excursions and outdoor sports including a tournament at the confederate home, automobile and horse races, golf and ball games.

BODY IN ICE FIVE YEARS

Finding of Preserved Corpse Explains Pacific Mystery.

San Francisco, Sept. 12.—Five years ago Ole Sjostron disappeared from Baranhoff Station. Nobody knew what became of him, and finally people ceased to wonder. On an island in Bering Sea a few weeks ago the body was found imbedded in the ice and so thorouhgly preserved that not even the slightest indication of change had set in.

The barkentine City of Pepeete arrived from Baranhoff today brought the news.

Attorneys for the creditors of W. H. Harroun, the St. Joseph elevator man, say the alleged irregularities may involve as much as $1,000,000.

THE PRESIDENT WRITES

Roosevelt's Letter Accepting the Republican Nomination for President of the United States Is an Aggressive Document.

Oyster Bay, Sept. 12.—President Roosevelt's letter of acceptance, addressed to Speaker Cannon, chairman of the notification committee, was issued today. The letter, as a whole, is a document of more than twelve thousand words, covering the issues of the campaign, which he discusses in part as follows:

"Hon. J. G. Cannon, Chairman of the Notification Committee.

"My Dear Sir: I accepted the nomination for the Presidency tendered me by the Republican national convention, and cordially approve the platform adopted by it. In writing this ltter there are certain points upon which I desire to lay especial stress.

"It is difficult to find out from the utterances of our opponents what are the real issues upon which they propose to wage this campaign. It is not unfair to say that, having abandoned most of the principles upon which they have insisted during the last eight years, they now seem at a loss, both as to what it is that they really believe, and as to how firmly they shall assert their belief in anything. In fact, it is doubtful if they venture resolutely to press a single issue; as soon as they raise one they shrink from it and seek to explain it away. Such an attitude is the probably inevitable result of the effort to improvise convictions; for when thus improvised, it is natural that they should be held in a tentative manner.

"The party now in control of the government is troubled by no such difficulties. We do not have to guess at our own convictions, and then correct the guess if it seems unpopular. The principles which we profess are those in which we believe with heart and soul and strength. Men may differ from us; but they cannot accuse us of shiftiness or insincerity. The policies we have pursued are those which we earnestly hold as essential to the national welfare and repute. Our actions speak even louder than our words for the faith that is in us. We base our appeal upon what we have done and are doing, upon our record of administration and legislation during the last seven years, in which we have had complete control of the government. We intend in the future to carry on the government in the same way that we have carried it on in the past.

The Party Not to Be Trusted.

"A party whose members are radically at variance on most vital issues, and if united at all, are only united on issues where their attitude threatens widespread disaster to the whole country, cannot be trusted to govern in any matter. A party which, with facile ease, changes all its convictions before election cannot be trusted to adhere with tenacity to any principle after election. A party fit to govern must have convictions. In 1896 the Republican party came into power, and in 1900 it retained power on certain definite pledges, each of which was scrupulously fulfilled. But in addition to meeting and solving the problems which were issues in these campaigns, it also became necessary to meet other problems which arose after election; and it is no small part of our claim to public confidence that these were solved with the same success that had attended the solution of those concerning which the battles at the polls were fought. In other words, our governmental efficiency proved equal not only to the tasks that were anticipated, but to doing each unanticipated task as it arose.

"When the contest of 1896 was decided, the question of the war with Spain was not an issue. When the contest of 1900 was decided, the shape which the Isthmian canal question ultimately took could not have been forseen. But the same qualities which enabled those responsible for making and administering the laws at Washington to deal successfully with the tariff and the currency, enabled them also to deal with the Spanish war; and the same qualities which enabled them to act wisely in the Philippines, and in Cuba, also enabled them to do their duty as regards the problems connected with the trusts, and to secure the building of the Isthmian canal. We are content to rest our case before the American people upon the fact that to adherence to a lofty ideal we have added proved governmenetal efficiency. Therefore, our promises may surely be trusted as regards any issue that is now before the people; and we may equally be trusted to deal with any problem which may hereafter arise.

"So well has the work been done that our opponents do not venture to recite the facts about our policies or acts, and then oppose them. They attack them only when they have first misrepresented them; for a truthful recital would leave no room for adverse comment.

The President here refers to Panama as offering an instance in point, the administration's action being justified by constitutional authority. "Neither in this nor in any other matter has there been the slightest failure to live up to the constitution in letter and in spirit."

Misrepresentation is referred to as "the one weapon of our opponents in regard to our foreign policy, and the way the navy has been made useful in carrying out this policy." Here the President asks opponents to truthfuly state what has been done and then say whether or not they are opposed to it: "for if continued in power we shall continue our foreign policy and our handling of the navy in exactly the same lines in future as in the past."

Asks for Specifications.

Opponents are asked as to what phase of the administration's foreign policy they object, and then follows a review of the position the government has maintained with relation to foreign affairs during the past seven years. The strengthening and upholding of the Monroe doctrine, the government's action in the Kishineff massacre, its attitude toward The Hague, the settlement of the Canadian boundary, the freeing of Cuba, our possession or Porto Rico, the acquisition of Hawaii, the part the United States played in China, etc., are matters referred to as connected with the government's foreign policy. The President asks if opponents object to these. "If they object to any or all of these things we join issue with them."

Disability Pension Order.

"When our opponents speak of 'encroachments' by the executive upon the authority of congress or the judiciary, apparently the act they ordinarily have in view is pension order No. 78, issued under the authority of existing law. This order directed that hereafter any veteran of the civil war who had reached the age of sixty-two should be presumptively entitled to the pension of six dollars a month, given under the dependent pension law to those whose capacity to earn their livelihood by manual labor has been decreased fifty per cent., and that by the time the age of seventy was reached the presumption should be that the physical disability was complete; the age being treated as an evidential fact in each case. This order was made in the performance of a duty imposed upon the President by an act of congress, which requires the executive to make regulations to govern the subordinates of the pension office in determining who are entitled to pensions. President Cleveland had already exercised this power by a regulation which declared that seventy-five should be set as the age by which total disability should be conclusively presumed. Similarly President McKinley established sixty-five as the age at which half disability should be conclusively presumed. The regulation now in question, in the exercise of the same power, supplemented these regulations made under Presidents Cleveland and McKinley.

"The men who fought for union and for liberty in the years from 1861 to 1865 not only saved this nation from ruin, but rendered an inestimable service to all mankind. * * *

"If our opponents come into power they can revoke this order and announce that they will treat the veterans of sixty-two to seventy as presumably in full bodily vigor and not entitled to pensions. Will they now authoritatively state that they intend to do this? If so, we accept the issue. If not, then we have the right to ask why they raise an issue which, when raised, they do not venture to meet.

Gold Standard Silence.

"On some of the vital questions that have confronted the American people in the last decade our opponents take the position that silence is the best possible way to convey their views. They contend that their lukewarm attitude of partial acquiescence in what others have accomplished entitles them to be made the custodians of the financial honor and commercial interests which they have but recently sought to ruin. Being unable to agree among themselves as to whether the gold standard is a curse or a blessing, and as to whether we ought or ought not to have free and unlimited coinage of silver, they have apparently thought it expedient to avoid any committal on these subjects, and individually each to follow his particular bent. Their nearest approach to a majority judgment seems to be that it is now inexpedient to assert their convictions one way or the other, and that the establishment of the gold standard by the Republican party should not be disturbed unless there is an alteration in the relative quantity of production of silver and gold. Men who hold sincere convictions on vital questions can respect equally sincere men with whose views they radically differ; and men may confess a change of faith without compromising their honor or their self-respect. But it is difficult to respect an attitude of mind such as has been fairly described above; and where there is no respect there can be no trust. A policy with so slender a basis of principle would not stand the strain of a single year of business adversity.

"We, on the contrary, believe in the gold standard as fixed by the usage and verdict of the business world, and in a sound monetary system as matters of principle; as matters not of monetary political expediency, but of permanent organic policy.

Capital and Labor.

"As for what our opponents say in reference to capital and labor, individual or corporate, here again all we need by way of answer is to point to what we have actually done, and to say that if continued in power we shall continue to carry out the policy we have been pursuing, and to execute the laws as resolutely and fearlessly in the future as we have executed them in the past.

"So far as the rights of the individual wage-worker and the individual capitalist are concerned, both as regards one another, as regards the public, and as regards organized capital and labor, the position of the administration has been so clear that there is no excuse for misrepresenting it and no grounds for opposing it, unless misrepresented. Within the limits defined by the national constitution the national administration has sought to secure to each man the full enjoyment of his right to live his life and dispose of his property and his labor as he deems best, so long as he wrongs no one else. It has shown in effective fashion that in endeavoring to make good this guarantee, it treats all men, rich or poor, whatever their creed, their color, or their birthplace, as standing alike before the law. Under our form of government the sphere in which the nation as distinguished from the state can act is narrowly circumscribed; but within that sphere all that could be done has been done.

Inconsistent Attitude.

"Our opponents have now declared themselves in favor of the civil service law, the repeal of which they demanded in 1900 and in 1896. If consistent, they should have gone one step further and congratulated the country upon the way in which the civil service law is now administered, and the way in which the classified service has been extended. The exceptions from examinations are fewer by far than ever before, and are confind to individual cases, where the application of the rules would be impracticable, unwise, unjust, or unnecessary.

The Tariff and Trusts.

"Finally, we come to certain matters upon which our opponents do in their platform of principles definitely take issue with us, and where, if they are sincere, their triumph would mean disaster to the country. When we take up the great question of the tariff we are at once confronted by the doubt as to whether our opponents do or do not mean what they say. They say that 'protection is robbery,' and promise to carry themselves accordingly if they are given power. Yet prominent persons among them assert that they do not really mean this and that if they come into power they will adopt our policy as regards the tariff; while others seem anxious to prove that it is safe to give them partial power, because the power would be only partial, and therefore they would not be able to do mischief. The last is certainly a curious plea to advance on behalf of a party seeking to obtain control of the government.

"It is but ten years since the last attempt was made, by means of lowering the tariff, to prevent some people from prospering too much.

The attempt was entirely sucessful. The tariff law of that year was among the causes which in that year and for some time afterward effectually prevented anybody from prospering too much, and labor from prospering at all. Undoubtedly it would be possible at the present time to prevent any of the trusts from remaining prosperous by the simple expedient of making such a sweeping change in the tariff as to paralyze the industries of the country. The trusts would cease to prosper, but their smaller competitors would be ruined, and the wage workers would starve, while it would not pay the farmer to haul his produce to market. The evils connected with the trusts can be reached only by rational effort, step by step, along the lines taken by congress and the executive during the past three years. If a tariff law is passed under which the country prosper, as the country has prospered under the present tariff law, then all classes will share in the prosperity. If a tariff law is passed aimed at preventing the prosperity of some of our people, it is as certain as anything can be that this aim will be achieved only by cutting down the prosperity of all of our people.

"Of course, if our opponents are not sincere in their proposal to abolish the system of a protective tariff, there is no use in arguing the matter at all, save by pointing out again that if on one great issue they do not mean what they say, it is hardly safe to trust them on any other issue. But if they are sincere in this matter, then their advent to power would mean domestic misfortune and misery as widespread and far-reaching as that which we saw ten years ago.

"Our opponents assert that they believe in reciprocity. Their action on the most important reciprocity treaty recently negotiated—that with Cuba—does not bear out this assertion. Moreover, there can be no reciprocity unless there is a substantial tariff; free trade and reciprocity are not compatible.

"Conditions change and the laws must be modified from time to time to fit new exigencies. But the genuine underlying principle of protection, as it has been embodied in all but one of the American tariff laws for the last 40 years, has worked out results so beneficent, so evenly and widely spread, so advantageous alike to farmers and capitalists and workingmen, to commerce and trade of every kind, that the American people, if they show their usual practical business sense, will insist that when these laws are modified they shall be modified with the utmost care and conservatism, and by the friends and not the enemies of the protective system. They cannot afford to trust the modification to those who treat protection and robbery as synonymous terms."

The President favors including the American merchant marine in the benefits of the protective policy.

Army Reduction.

The letter treats the Democratic demand for a reduction of the army as probably insincere, and calls attention to the fact that the army is now relatively smaller than it was in the days of Washington and Jefferson. As now constituted, sixty thousand men take care of the interests of eighty million people. "The army as it is now is as small as it can possibly be and serve its purpose as an effective nucleus for the organization, equipment and supply of a volunteer army in time of need."

The Charge of Extravagance.

"Our opponents contend that the government is now administered extravagantly, and that whereas there was "a surplus of $80,000,000 in 1900" there is "a deficit of more than $40,000,000" in the year that has just closed.

"This deficit is imaginary, and is obtained by including in the ordinary current expenses the sum of fifty millions, which was paid for the right of way of the Panama canal out of the accumulated surplus in the treasury. Comparing the current or ordinary expenditures for the two years, there was a surplus of nearly eighty millions for the year 1900, and of only a little more than eight millions for the year that has just closed. But this diminution of the annual surplus was brought about designedly by the abolition of the war taxes in the interval between the two dates. The acts of March 2, 1901, and April 12, 1902, cut down the internal revenue taxes to an amount estimated at one hundred and five millions a year. In other words, the reduction of taxation has been considerably greater than the reduction in the annual surplus. Since the close of the war with Spain there has been no substantial change in the rate of annual expenditures. As compared with the fiscal year ending in June, 1901, for example, the fiscal year that has just closed showed a relatively small increase in expenditure (excluding the canal payment already referred to), while the year previous showed a relatively small decrease.

"The prime reason why the expenses of the government have increased of recent years is to be found in the fact that the people, after mature thought, have deemed it wise to have certain new forms of work for the public undertaken by the public. This necessitates such expenditures, for instance, as those for rural free delivery, or for the inspection of meats under the department of agriculture, or for irrigation. But these new expenditures are necessary; no one would seriously propose to abandon them; and yet it is idle to declaim against the increased expense of the government unless it is intended to cut down the very expenditures which cause the increase. The pensions to the veterans of the civil war are demanded by every sentiment of regard and gratitude. The rural free delivery is of the greatest use and convenience to the farmers, a body of men who live under conditions which make them ordinarily receive little direct return for what they pay toward the support of the government. The irrigation policy in the arid and semi-arid regions of the west is one fraught with the most beneficent and far-reaching good to the actual settlers, the home-makers, whose encouragement is a traditional feature in America's national policy. Do our opponents grudge the fifty millions paid for the Panama canal? Do they intend to cut down on the pensions to the veterans of the civil war? Do they intend to put a stop to the irrigation policy? or to the permanent census bureau? or to immigration inspection? Do they intend to abolish rural free delivery? Do they intend to cut down the navy? or the Alaskan telegraph system? Do they intend to dismantle our coast fortifications? If there is to be a real and substantial cutting down in national expenditures it must be in such matters as these. The department of agriculture has done service of incalculable value to the farmers of this country in many different lines. Do our opponents wish to cut down the money for this service? They can do it only by destroying the usefulness of the service itself.

Philippine Independence.

"Our opponents promise independence to the Philippine Islands. Here again we are confronted by the fact that their irreconcilable differences of opinion among themselves, their proved inability to create a constructive policy when in power, and their readiness, for the sake of momentary political expediency, to abandon the principles upon which they have insisted as essential, conspire to puzzle us as to whether they do or do not intend in good faith to carry out this promise if they are given contro of the government. In their platform they declare for independence, apparently—for their language is a little obscure—without qualification as to time; and indeed a qualification as to time is an absurdity, for we have neither right nor power to bind our successors when it is impossible to foretell the conditions which may confront them; while if there is any principle involved in the matter, it is just as wrong to deny independence for a few years as to deny it for an indefinite period. But in later and equally official utterances by our opponents the term selfgovernment was substituted for independence; the words used being so chosen that in their natura construction they described precisely the policy now being carried on. The language of the platform indicated a radical change of policy; the later utterances indicated a continuance of the present policy. But this caused trouble in their own ranks; and in a still later, although less formal, utterance, the self-government promise was recanted, and independence at some future time was promised in its place. They have occupied three entirely different positions within 50 days. Which is the promise they really intend to keep? They do not know their own minds; and no one can tell how long they would keep of the same mind, should they by any chance come to a working agreement among themselves. If such ambiguity affected only the American people it would not so greatly matter; for the American people can take care of themselves. But the Filipinos are in no such condition. Confidence is with them a plant of slow growth. They have been taught to trust the word of this government because this government has promised nothing which it did not perform. If promised independence they will expect independence; not in the remote future, for their descendants, but immediately, for themselves. If the promise thus made is not immediately fulfilled they will regard it as broken, and will not again trust to American faith; and it would be indeed a wicked thing to deceive them in such fashion. Moreover, even if the promise were made to take effect only in the distant future, the Filipinos would be thrown into confusion thereby. Instead of continuing to endeavor to fit themselves for moral and material advancement in the present, they would abandon all effort at progress and begin factional intrigues for future power.

"To promise to give them independence when it is 'prudent' to do so, or when they are 'fit' for it, of course implies that they are not fit for it now, and that it would be imprudent to give it to them now. But as we must ourselves be the judges as to when they become 'fit,' and when it would be 'prudent' to keep such a promise if it were made, it necessarily follows that to make such a promise now would amount to a deception upon the Filipinos.

"It may well be that our opponents have no real intention of putting their promise into effect. If this is the case, if, in other words, they are insincere in the promise they make, it is only necessary to say again that it is unwise to trust men who are false in one thing to deal with anything. The mere consciousness of broken faith would hamper them in continuing our policy in the islands, and only by continuing unchanged this policy can the honor of the country be maintained, or the interests of the islands subserved. If on the other hand, our opponents came into power and attempted to carry out their promises to the Filipinos by giving them independence, and withdrawing American control from the islands, the result would be a frightful calamity to the Filipinos themselves, and in its larger aspect would amount to an international crime. Anarchy would follow, and the most violent anarchic forces would be directed partly against the civil government, partly against all forms of religious and educational civilization.

Quotes McKinley.

"Four years ago, in his speech of acceptance President McKinley said:

"'We have been moving in untried paths, but our steps have been guided by honor and duty. There will be no turning aside, no wavering, no retreat. No blow has been struck except for liberty and humanity, and none will be. We will perform without fear every national and international obligation. The Republican party was dedicated to freedom 44 years ago. It has been the party of liberty and emanicpation from that hour; not of profession, but of performance. It broke the shackles of four million slaves, and made them free, and to the party of Lincoln has come another supreme opportunity which it has bravely met in the liberations of ten millions of the human family from the yoke of imperialism. In its solution of great problems, in its performance of high duties, it has had the support of members of all parties in the past, and it confidently invokes their cooperation in the future.'

"This is as true now as four years ago. We did not take the Philippines at will, and we cannot put them aside at will. Any abandonment of the policy which we have steadily pursued in the islands would be fraught with dishonor and disaster, and to such dishonor and disaster I do not believe that the American people will consent."

More Than Partisan Issues.

In conclusion, the President says in part:

"Our appeal is made to all good citizens who hold the honor and the interest of the nation close to their hearts. The great issues which are at stake, and upon which I have touched, are more than mere partisan issues, for they involve much that comes home to the individual pride and individual well-being of our people. Under conditions as they actually are, good Americans should refuse, for the sake of the welfare of the nation, to change the national policy. We, who are responsible for the administration and legislation under which this country, during the last seven years, has grown so greatly in well-being at home and in honorable repute among the nations of the earth abroad, do not stand inertly upon this record, do not use this record as an excuse for failure of effort to meet new

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

BUILDING FOOD

To Bring the Babies Around.

When a little human machine (or a large one) goes wrong, nothing is so important as the selection of food which will always bring it around again.

"My little baby boy fifteen months old had pneumonia, then came brain fever, and no sooner had he got over these than he began to cut teeth and, being so weak, he was frequently thrown into convulsions," says a Colorado mother.

"I decided a change might help, so took him to Kansas City for a visit. When we got there he was so very weak when he would cry he would sink away and seemed like he would die.

"When I reached my sister's home she said immediately that we must feed him Grape-Nuts and, although I had never used the food, we got some and for a few days gave him just the juice of Grape-Nuts and milk. He got stronger so quickly we were soon feeding him the Grape-Nuts itself and in a wonderfully short time he fattened right up and became strong and well.

"That showed me something worth knowing and, when later on my girl came, I raised her on Grape-Nuts and she is a strong healthy baby and has been. You will see from the little photograph I send you what a strong, chubby youngster the boy is now, but he didn't look anything like that before we found this nourishing food. Grape-Nuts nourished him back to strength when he was so weak he couldn't keep any other food on his stomach." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

All children can be built to a more sturdy and healthy condition upon Grape-Nuts and cream. The food contains the elements nature demands, from which to make the soft gray filling in the nerve centres and brain. A well fed brain and strong, sturdy nerves absolutely insure a healthy body.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

PHILANTHROPIC PHYSICIAN ABANDONS PRIVATE PRACTICE GIVES SERVICES FREE

HIS MYSTERIOUS POWER WORKS MIRACLES OF HEALING

OFFERS TO GIVE FREE TREATMENT TO THE SICK AND AFFLICTED.

STRANGE STORY OF WOMAN

Says This Wonder Worker Made Heart Beat Again in Her Body When Prepared for the Grave.

PANOPATHIC PROFESSOR'S STARTLING STATEMENT—NO DISEASE HE MAY NOT CURE.

Heals Hopeless Invalids of Diseases Pronounced Incurable and Restores Life and Health to Those Given Up to Death by Doctors.

Cures Patients In Their Own Homes Hundreds of Miles Away as Easily as Though They Called in Person—Offers to Heal Suffering Men and Women Doctors and Drugs Cannot Cure.

New York, Sept. 10.—(Special Correspondence.)—Dr. William Wallace Hadley, the eminent scientist and professor of panopathy and physiactrics of this city, has announced that he has abandoned his large and lucrative private practice and will hereafter give his services free of charge for the treatment and cure of chronic cases of disease pronounced hopeless by physicians. He is quoted as saying that he feels it his religious duty to help the sick and afflicted, independent of any reward.

This decision, amazing in this day and age of money-getting madness, is all the more remarkable when one remembers this man's great reputation as a scientific wizard, and his phenomenal success in healing when all others fail. Times without number he has taken men and women given up to death by doctors, and restored them to life and health in so short a time and in such a marvelous manner that he has aroused widespread wonder and admiration among all classes of people who are aware of the facts.

So far no satisfactory explanation has been given of Dr. Hadley's mysterious control over disease of all kinds and his apparent ability to overcome death, nor of the means by which he has made the almost miraculous cures that stand to his credit, proclaiming him a healer of healers. He seems to have a power over human life and the ills that attack it not given to ordinary mortals. He cures in the face of such apparent impossibilities that no one could be blamed for thinking him possessed of supernatural gifts.

Naturally a modest unassuming man, with a reputation for never claiming more than he can do, he yet makes the startling statement that there is no disease he may not cure, no case so bad but that he has absolute confidence in his ability to restore health and strength. Evidence that this is no more than the literal truth is given by one of his patients, a Mrs. Hattie McCulley, of San Pedro, Cal., who asserts that he revived the vital spark in her body when she was prepared for the grave, that at the end of a long siege of illness, due to a complication of diseases, her body felt lifeless and doctors said that the end had come, but that Dr. Hadley made her heart beat again, and the blood flow through her veins once more, and warmth return to her wasting body. She naturally looks upon her restoration to life and health as passing understanding, and calls Dr. Hadley "a worker of miracles that rival those of the prophets." Another instance was that of a Mrs. M. Worthington, of Egg Harbor, N. J., a woman who had been an invalid for 25 years, many long months bedridden in hospitals and who had been pronounced hopelessly incurable and given up to death by doctors. She was so completely prostrated from disease, pain and weakness that she looked like a corpse and felt like one when Dr. Hadley commenced his wonderful method of treatment and rescued her from the grave. Preliminary to another case, that of Mr. B. R. Hall, of Snowville, Va., 10 doctors using drugs, medicines and surgery, tried to cure this hopeless invalid suffering from a disease long considered incurable. They failed one after the other. The man was on the verge of death. A piece of bone nearly an inch long had been cut from his skull above the eye. His agonies were terrible, and the doctors advised another operation as the only chance of saving his life. But Dr. Hadley took the case, said sawing or cutting into the man's head was not necessary, put Mr. Hall under his treatment, and, remarkable as it may seem in the face of former failures, the man rose from his bed and walked about, his life saved and his health and strength restored most marvelously. Yet these are only random instances selected from among hundreds where Dr. Hadley's almost miraculous power has made the bonds of disease fall away as if they were broken chains and changed the miserable victims of life-sapping illness into strong and happy men and women.

Naturally the announcement that a man of such a wonderful ability to heal, a man who, probably, has had more patients than any other doctor in this city, will hereafter give services and home treatment free to all who ask, is the most sensational and far reaching in its effects, since it gives everyone throughout the country, the poor as well as the rich, an equal opportunity to be cured by availing themselves of the transcendent skill, long experience, wonderful power, and proven ability to heal of this world-famous scientist.

To confirm the facts as stated, an interview was sought with Dr. Hadley at his offices on Madison Avenue, during which the great pathologist said:

"Yes, I am just as ready to cure paralysis, heart disease or other organic weakness, deafness, consumption, Bright's disease, cancer, tumor, or any one of the diseases usually pronounced incurable, as I am to cure rheumatism, stomach trouble, blood disorders, catarrh or any other ill that human flesh is heir to. I can banish pain, renew the vital energy, restore strength to organs broken down by disease, age or accident.

"Yes, I have discarded the useless drugs and medicines commonly prescribed by physicians and now after long years of practice and experiment I find that I have the power to cure my patients without their coming to me or my going to them."

"It is said that you have abandoned your private practice and will devote yourself entirely to this new line of work."

"Yes, that is true. But I intend to go on curing anyone who is ill of any disease they may have, just as long as I am able. Rich and poor now makes no difference in my accepting patients. I have become convinced that as a Christian it is my duty to the Great Healer who gave me this power to use it to help the sick and afflicted, wherever they may be, whoever they are, and whatever their circumstances. All that anyone needs in order to command my services is to say that he or she is in the grasp of the demon disease. All that anyone who is ill from any cause, and who wants to be cured, has to do is to write me a letter addressing William Wallace Hadley, M. D., office 370D, 708 Madison Avenue, New York, telling me the disease they suffer from most, their principal symptoms, age and sex, and I am ready and anxious to serve them and send them a course of home treatment absolutely free of charge."

"Do you really mean that anyone who is sick can write to you to be cured, without paying you any money?"

"Exactly, I mean just that. Anyone. I am not a millionaire and I appreciate the expense it will mean to me to do this, but I would not have given up my private practice, if I was not financially able to give freely of my services to all who stand in need of it. And anyway it is not a question of money, but of my duty to humanity as I see it."

"But how about those at a distance? Can you cure them, too?"

"I have already told you that distance makes no difference. I can cure those thousands of miles away just as quickly and just as surely as those who call at my office. And I am especially anxious to cure those cases where both doctors and drugs have failed. I do not care what other men may say, or what they have failed to do, or why. I do not care how serious, chronic or long standing the disease may be. Indeed, I prefer these hopeless cases, since they give me an opportunity to demonstrate beyond a doubt that there is no disease I may not cure."

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Ginseng Seed one year old, $5.00 per 1,000. G. P. MOERZ, Perrysville, Ohio.

HANDSOME AMERICAN WIDOW, worth $35,000, wants to marry good, honest man. Money no object. Address MASON, Ohio Block, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED everywhere for our metal weatherstrip for doors. Big profits for workers with this splendid article. Write for particulars. Introstile Company, Marietta, Ohio.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade. Few weeks completes. Can nearly earn expenses before finishing. Special inducements. Write nearest Branch. Moler Barber College, Chicago, Ills., or Cincinnati, O.

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If you suffer from Epileptic Fits or Falling Sickness or have children, relatives or friends that do so, my New Discovery will CURE them, and all you are asked to do is to send for my FREE REMEDIES and try them. They have cured thousands where everything else failed. Sent absolutely free with complete directions, express prepaid. Please give AGE and full address.

DR. W. H. MAY,
94 Pine Street, New York City.

Household and Young Folks

Emily S. Bouton
Editor

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

There cannot be the highest health and vigor without aspiration and purity of thought. Pure thought brings the purest blood.

Thursday.

Repose is a quality. It may be cultivated and gradually attained by allowing the mind to dwell upon it. Fix the word in your brain. Paste it up there figuratively. You want the thought in your mind. You want to plant it there so it will take root and grow.

Friday.

Repose is the healthy condition most needed by our race. Repose is not sluggishness, inertia, or laziness. Repose brings more strength in the doing of all things.

Saturday.

Power and talent grow in repose. The solution of mineral producing the finest crystallization needs to be kept perfectly quiet while the new combination is forming.

Sunday

God or the Infinite Spirit of good and power is everywhere, and we have the glorious and, as yet, unappreciated power of ever calling to us and adding eternally to ourselves more and more of this spirit or element.

Monday.

The cultivation of self-independency and self-reliance must commence in your mind and by yourself.

Tuesday.

Economy does not mean the using poor things because they are cheap. It means the use of the very best things, so as to get the best out of them.

PRENTICE MULFORD.

An International Language That Lost Opportunity

EMILY S. BOUTON.

A world language!

What a promise of unity, of a better understanding of all nations, each with the others, of the gradual wearing away of differences, does this thought of one tongue for all humanity bring!

The idea is not a new one. Volapuk was one of out of the many efforts in this direction, and it had more vitality than its predecessors, but it seems to have gone their way to oblivion. Now Esperanto has the field and challenges the interest, not only of philologists, but of all who believe that some means of universal communication would help in the solution of world problems.

That this matter has long been considered of importance is evident from these various attempts to make such a language practical. The author of Esperanto, Dr. L. L. Zamendof, in a recent number of the Independent, gives a brief description of his work which is very interesting.

He says that the conclusion has been reached by all thinkers upon the subject that a future international language must have two requirements—one, exceeding simplicity in grammar; the other, a vocabulary the root words of which are to be found in the largest number of cultured tongues.

Esperanto seems to meet both of these requirements. Only think of a language in which the entire grammar consists of only sixteen brief and simple rules that can be mastered in half an hour! The boys and girls who are in school when Esperanto becomes universal—if it ever does—will not have the grey matter of their brains stirred to its depths with the effort to follow the intricacies of the English, as they are today.

Then another thing. Anybody can coin a word from any given root which can be easily understood without having to go to the dictionary to find one, or being compelled to learn one already coined. Try to realize what a saving of wear and tear that will be. For instance, the prefix "mal" signifies the "absolute opposite." Place that before the word "bono," which means good, and you have bad. It is easy to see how that sort of thing could be carried on indefinitely, and yet the speaker or writer be easily understood.

Dr. Zamendof claims that the language is musical in speech and judging from the following lines one would think it might be:

En la mondon venis nova sento,
Tra la mondo iras forta voko;
Per flugilo de facila vento
Nun de loko flugu ghi al loko.

What does it mean? I wish that I knew but as yet I have not studied Esperanto.

Years ago, in 1879 I believe it was, when Johann Martin Schleyer, of Constance, Baden, invented Volapuk, the language was received with considerable enthusiasm by many interested in the matter. That Oliver Wendell Holmes believed it answered its purpose, is evident from his remark that "music will be the universal language, the Volapuk of spiritual being."

Volapuk has, as said before, been displaced by Esperanto, which was formed by Dr. Zamendof about the same time, but was not for a season so widely known. At present, he says, there are few countries in which Esperanto is not used to some degree, and in many cities Esperanto clubs and societies are not unusual. Already there are some twenty-five magazines and gazettes published, one of which is specially devoted to scientific matters.

The world moves. Whether it will in any near future move up to this universal language remains to be seen. The United States does not yet appear specially interested, and has no Esperanto center and gazette as in most other civilized countries. Perhaps it is because there are so many vital problems which the people are grappling with that this seems of less importance.

I cannot help feeling strongly that a great mistake was made when the management of the St. Louis Fair promised that the gates should be kept closed on Sunday during the whole time it is in existence. This effectually puts it out of the power of many people to enjoy what is innocent and wholesome, and at the same time is an educator in that which later on would bear its fruits in a higher living.

Even if the usual entertainments had been omitted but the beautiful grounds, left open, with the art and industrial buildings accessible, it would have accomplished good. When the Sunday closing people get rid of the idea that they can force people to go to church by depriving them of other amusements, they will have learned a truth that is daily growing more and more evident. Commenting upon conditions in St. Louis, and regretfully speaking of this shutting out of the people from the exposition, the New York Outlook says: "To shut up by law innocent, educative, and helpful places of recreation on Sunday, and leave doubtful, degrading, and positively vicious ones in full operation, and to do this in the name of religion, is to inflict another of those wounds from which religion has so often suffered at the hands of its friends."

The Outlook is wise in its judgment. This fencing in, or out, of the exposition, which is literally done, simply sends a vast crowd of people to find amusement on the streets or anywhere that promises entertainment, good or bad, as it may chance, instead of being permitted to wander through the places where the eye meets only what will leave pleasant and refining images in the memory. Beautiful concerts could have been given in different parts of the grounds; religious services in the open air would have attracted many passers by.

The result has been far from producing the "quiet, restful and religious Sunday" which was the object of the closing. That one day in the seven should be quiet and restful, seems a necessity, and right, in this hurrying, restless age. Whether it shall be one of religious observance must rest with the people themselves. The day is past when it can be forced.

It seems to me that a great mistake has been made, a great educational opportunity lost. There are none too many of them, and those upon such a magnificent scale as the Exposition are few indeed. Those who were instrumental in having it closed upon Sunday, no doubt are most earnest in their belief that it has been and is a good thing. From their standpoint it was needful. From that of many others, and from mine, many people have been robbed of what would have been a pleasure, and an inspiration to better living. There are always two sides of a question to be considered.

The Cozy Corner

THE OTHER SIDE.

Dear Matrons of the Cozy Corner, do you not feel very much amused when you read the letters from the younger women who write to the M. G. R. of their ideas of what the life of a married housekeeper should be, and do you not know, as I do, and as they will learn in time that, we cannot—no matter what the poets say—"make our lives what we like? We can arrange for what we would like to do, but are not able to control the people and things that enter into our lives each day, changing our plans entirely.

I always plan the work for the day, before I rise in the morning, but nine times out of ten I will be shifted on by some unforeseen circumstances into entirely different lines, and, maybe, not do one thing I had arranged.

I think we must calculate that when we are married and have families to take care of, to be ready for anything that may come along and do our best, but not to lay down cast-iron rules for the government of ourselves or our families. I did know one woman who "made her plans," and carried them out at any cost to her family or friends. She had an especial hour when she took her baby out in her little carriage, and no matter who called, or on what business, if they were there when "the hour for baby's ride" came, they were left without any ceremony, or excuse, save that it "was time for baby to ride." So with her housework; "baby" might cry her head off—if she chose—when it was time to wash dishes, or sweep, or for "mamma to do her daily half hour of reading;" she would receive no attention until the proper time.

Was her way successful? you ask. She succeeded in making her husband and friends miserable, and won the ill will of every friend she had, who had ever been so unfortunate as to, unconsiously, interfere with her "plan."

I think we should have a general scheme of work, as we can thus save time, but we should not let it upset us if we find we cannot carry out our prearranged ideas.

If the young lady who was asked if she could do certain kinds of farm work before the man would ask her to marry him, had agreed to do those things, provided he would wash, iron, make and mend the family clothing, raise the chickens and the children, entertain company and put in his spare moments in the evening knitting—as most farmers' wives do—and he had accepted her terms, I think she would have had the best of the bargain and he would have capitulated in a week's time, and allowed her to have what help she needed in the house and he would care for the "setting hens," and the milking, with joy.

However, it is a great deal more honest for a man to tell a girl what she is to expect before he marries her, than to let her enter his home under a false impression of what her duties are to be.

I do not know which is the most to be pitied—the broken-hearted, unloved wife, or the dejected, hen-pecked husband, and it is a sad fact that there are more families where one or the other of these are to be found than happy homes where husband and wife are equal partners—loving and forbearing and patient.—J. H. J.

SENDS HER RECIPE.

As no one has answered the request for a recipe for making elderberry wine I will send mine, adding that this wine is most excellent for all throat and lung troubles and for coughs and colds. Temperance people can use it with safety, and it is one of the things that should be always kept in the family medicine chest.

To make it, scald the berries so the juice may be easily extracted. To a gallon of juice add the same quantity of water; to each gallon of this mixture add three pounds of brown sugar. Stir until the sugar is entirely dissolved and put into a cask, or jug to ferment. If the water seems to evaporate, fill the cask with sugar and water for about 14 days, when fermentation will have ended. Close the vessel in which it is contained, and allow it to stand for three months, when it will have settled and ripened, fit to bottle: draw it off carefully into bottles, cork and keep in a cool place.—Mrs. John Savage.

WHO CAN TELL?

I would be very glad if some one can—and will—tell me how I can destroy and keep away, the small, white lice that are found in books and on furniture. I am greatly bothered by them.—Matie Wheeler.

Will someone tell me how I can know when a citron melon is ripe? Also, how to preserve the rind of a citron, or other melon for preserves, and to use in cakes and puddings?—A Subscriber.

A SUGGESTION.

I suppose every one has their blankets washed and ready for winter, but should there be any belated ones, let me tell them to dissolve a tablespoonful of borax to every two gallons of warm water and let the blankets lie in this over night, having the white and colored in separate tubs. Have plenty of water to cover them and in the morning squeeze them from this water, rinse in clear warm water, put through the wringer and hang lengthwise on the line pulling them straight. When nearly dry change the sides on the line and when perfectly dry fold very evenly and place under some heavy weight over night.

Here, There, Everywhere.

In using any cream for the skin, the effect will be better if the skin is prepared first by applying soft, linen cloths wrung out of hot, or very warm water, to the face until the skin is soft and pink. Then gently massage the cream into the pores which are opened by the warm water treatment.

For an oily skin dissolve three grains of borax in three ounces of orange-flower water and wipe the face with it, allowing it to dry on the skin.

On the contrary, if your skin is dry, and wrinkled, it is because it has been deprived of its natural oil and should be treated to a bath of cold cream several times a day. Before applying powder to such a skin, it should be treated to the cream application, then after wiping off all superfluous cream, apply the powder.

For the woman whose complexion is not above reproach, the proper diet is cooked vegetables, raw salads and steamed fruits in abundance. She must not eat meat, she must wear her clothing loose, and wear shoes "a mile too big;" tight collars, or garters will help materially in producing a bad complexion—especially a red nose. The closer a woman can follow a vegetarian diet, the nearer perfection will be her complexion.

If curling irons seem to injure the hair wrap the curl in a bit of white tissue paper and hold it in the iron a moment or two.

Ice water used with the yolks of eggs when beating them, will make an omelet more tender than when milk alone is used.

If a pin hole is made in the end of storage eggs, it will prevent them from cracking when boiled.

When boiling old potatoes, if a little milk is added to the water it will prevent the potatoes from turning black and also improves the flavor.

To prepare mock olives, place two quarts of green plums and one and one-half tablespoonfuls of mustard seed in a stone jar; sprinkle over them half a tablespoonful of salt and pour over all two quarts of boiling vinegar. Let them stand over night, pour off the vinegar, bring it again to boiling and pour a second time over the plums. When cold place in olive bottles and cork tightly. They will taste like the real olives.

In caring for hard wood polished floors, they should be wiped with a soft dust cloth the same as fine furniture. When very much soiled, wipe them with a cloth wrung out of warm water mixed with very little kerosene.

For common painted floors, to use a little kerosene in the water used for cleaning them will deepen the color of the paint and give a nice finish to the floor.

Two ounces of bay rum well mixed with thirty grains of salicylic acid, applied twice a day to freckles, will cause them to disappear, and a few drops of tincture of benzoin in the water in which the face is bathed, will materially assist in keeping the skin smooth and free from wrinkles.

For whitening the hands, prepare a mixture of two ounces each of glycerin, lemon juice and bay rum. Apply after bathing and allow it to dry on the hands.

To prevent rugs from curling up at the corners, bind them on the under side with a piece of narrow webbing; or cover small lead buttons and sew on the under side of the rugs at the corner.

To prevent jam from sticking to the bottom of the kettle when cooking, rub the kettle with a few drops of olive oil, or fresh butter, wiping off all superfluous grease with a soft paper.

A most delicious dressing is thus made for a salad; boil one-fourth of a cupful of sugar with half a cupful of water for ten minutes. When cool add the juice of three lemons and place where it will be ice cold. Pour over the salad and use immediately as the dressing will not keep.

One of the most satisfactory methods of raising money for the church is to publish a Cook Book that is compiled from tried recipes of the ladies of the church or town. Have a good variety, comprising everything that is necessary for a family table, get the pastor or some one else who can write a sprightly introduction, to do so, and solicit advertisements enough to pay for the publishing of the book. Then see that every woman in the church, town and state—if possible—subscribes for a copy.

Do not attempt to do too much in the way of a fancy cover, nor try to have too large a book. One of 120 or 130 pages, including advertisements, bound in a strong paper cover can be sold for thirty-five cents each, with a large profit.

Appropriate sentences or rhymes to introduce each department of such a book will make it interesting. From one on our table now is this at the head of the "soups" page:

"How fortunate the oyster is!
The dollars he can scoop,
And when the church fair gets him
He is never in the soup!"

The Bread Department of the same book has this:

"You must rise," says the leaven;
"I can't," says the dough;
"Just examine my bumps and you'll see
it's no go."
"But you must," the tormentor insists;
"'tis all right;
You must rise when I bid you, and,
what's more, you
must
be
light."

SOMETHING DOING.

Men, as a rule, think that women have little to do around the house. A little court incident may disabuse the minds of some of the sterner, hard-worked sex:

"Please state to the court exactly what you did between 8 and 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning," said the lawyer to a delicate looking little woman on the witness stand in a Pittsburg court.

"Well," she said, after a moment's reflection, "I washed my two children and got them ready for school and sewed a button on Johnny's coat and mended a rent in Nellie's dress. Then I tidied up my sitting room and watered my house plants and glanced over the morning paper. Then I dusted the parlor and set things to rights in it and washed my lamp chimneys and combed my baby's hair and sewed a button on one of her little shoes, and then I swept out the front entry and brushed and put away the children's Sunday clothes, and wrote a note to Johnny's teacher asking her to excuse him for not being at school on Friday. Then I fed my canary bird and gave the groceryman an order and swept off the back porch, and then I sat down and rested a few minutes before the clock struck 9. That's all."

HOUSEKEEPING AT HARBOR HILL

Harbor Hill is the beautiful country estate of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay at Roslyn, Long Island, and is a perfectly ordered household operated by an almost faultless executive system, planned and watched over by Mrs. Mackay. In a recent number of Harper's Bazar there is an elaborate article discussing the servant question at Harbor Hill, of which the following is a part:

On an estate covering 800 or more acres the "servant system" is a most important factor. The domestic corps is practically managed by the housekeeper, and comprises some twenty-five or more workers. This is only a small portion of the laborers of Harbor Hill. The stables and the grounds are equally important departments, where the army of workers is much larger. The nursery is a delightful little depatment of its own, so near the heart of the mistress of Harbor Hill that one might perhaps call it her own department, though in reality it is in charge of a skilled trained nurse.

EERY FOOT OF THE IMMENSE KITCHEN IS COVERED WITH SPOTLESS WHITE TILING.

In planning Harbor Hill every device that brains and consideration could suggest, and money carry out, has been followed up in the housing of its workers and the comfort of their home life.

With the exception of the rooms of the valet and maid, all the house servants' rooms are located in a wing sufficiently removed from the other portion of the house to cut off entirely the sound of any hilarity they might care to indulge in. The bedrooms of the butler, chef, maids, and footmen are similarly furnished in white-enamelled furniture and dainty muslin curtains. The meals are served promptly at stated hours: breakfast at seven, luncheon at twelve, and dinner at six. No servant is expected to be at table longer than a half-hour. It is specified here that the joint shall be set before the head footman, who shall do the carving, and that the parlor maid shall pour the tea and coffee. Another instance showing the thoughtfulness of the mistress of Harbor Hill for her servants is in allowing tea to be served for those who desire it, in the lower servants' dining-hall, between the hours of three and four in the afternoon. Certainly afternoon tea for the servants is not an established custom in all American homes.

KATHERINE MACKAY.

It is the chef who plans the meals and buys the food for the Harbor Hill household, family, guests, and workmen. Menus for each day are submitted to the mistress of the house each morning, who adds to them or crosses out what she does not wish, and approves them. For ordinary occasions the chef writes the menus, using for the purpose plain white cards, engraved with a lavender orchid, containing Mrs. Mackay's monogram in gold. The chef is assisted in the kitchen by a second chef, four cooks, and several kitchen maids. Every foot of the immense Dutch kitchen is covered with spotless white tiling, and the hood over the broad range is also of white. The utensils, which shine like gold in the sunlight, are of heavy copper. Tops of tables for pastry and other uses are of white marble, and all zincs are white-enamelled. There is a separate pastry-room adjoining the kitchen, with many marvellous contrivances for rolling and cutting. Such order prevails here that even the handles of the utensils on the shelves are placed at uniform angles.

The chef is the head of the kitchen department, and servants employed here are under his direct supervision.

In addition to presiding over one of the most elaborate and well-ordered households in the United States, Mrs. Mackay is a writer of excellent achievement and more than ordinary promise. In the literary world she is known as Katherine Mackay.

THE COOK.

Some Oatmeal Recipes.

Mrs. M. G. B. writes to know if The Blade Cook can tell her how she can use oatmeal so it will be acceptable to a family of children, who "are heartily tired of it as a breakfast food."

Oatmeal can be used in bread, cookies, etc., and is generally very much liked by children. The following recipes are taken from The Boston Cooking School Magazine, which is a guarantee of their worth.

Oatmeal Cookies.

Beat one egg till light; add one-fourth cupful each of sugar, thin cream and milk, one-half cupful of fine oatmeal, two cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a teaspoonful of salt. Mix thoroughly, roll thin, cut in shapes and bake in a moderate oven.

Peanut Wafers.

Cream together half a cupful of butter and one cupful of powdered sugar; add, a little at a time, half a cupful of milk, two cupfuls of flour, one heaping teaspoonful baking powder and flavoring to suit. Spread very thin on a flat tin, mark in squares and sprinkle thickly with chopped peanuts. Bake about five minutes in a quick oven, or until a light brown. Cut the cakes apart when warm and, if you choose, roll them from one side or from one corner.

Oatmeal Macaroons.

Cream two scant tablespoonfuls of butter, add gradually half a cupful of sugar then the beaten yolks of two eggs and a half cupful of sugar. Beat well, then stir in two and one-half cupfuls of rolled oats two and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt. Flavor with one teaspoonful of vanilla fold in the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs, drop with a teaspoon on buttered paper and bake in a slow oven.

Cucumber Jelly.

Pare and cut in slices, crosswise, two medium sized cucumbers. Add a slice of onion, a stalk of celery, a tablespoonful of nasturtium seeds, a piece of green pepper pod, half a teaspoonful of sweet herbs with water to cover. Let it simmer until the cucumber is very tender, then press through a fine sieve. Season with salt, pepper and lemon juice to taste, then add for each pint one-third of a box of gelatine that has been softened in cold water and dissolved over hot water. Tint with green vegetable coloring matter, pour into moulds and set on ice to harden. Serve with meat or salad. This makes a pretty garnish when it is cut in small cubes and arranged around the platter of cold meat.

M G R

DO ALL THE GOOD
YOU CAN
IN ALL THE WAYS
YOU CAN
TO ALL THE PEOPLE
YOU CAN
OBJECT:—IMPROVEMENT.
MENTAL, MORAL AND
SOCIAL

Today "Thelma" gives us the second chapter of the story of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition—or, as it is more commonly called—the St. Louis Fair—as seen by The Blade M. G. R.'s. "Thelma" writes a very good letter, and if others who are so fortunate as to attend the exposition, will follow the example of these two girls who have thus shared their pleasure with us, we shall have a very interesting story:

As I spent a week at the World's Fair in July, I will try to add another chapter to the story begun by "Indiana Wabash." Like her I saw so much that it seems impossible to attempt to describe even a part of it. My descriptions must fall so far short of the reality that it will not do justice to even what I have seen. It is simply magnificent—a veritable fairyland—especially after dark when the buildings are illuminated.

"What did you like best?" I hear some one ask. I don't know. I liked it all except the blistered feet and aching back which were a part of every day's experience. The first building we entered was the Manufactures, and one of the many interesting things we saw there was the whole process of manufacturing shoes—from first to last—no pun intended—the entire process occupying but a few moments. Another exhibit in this building which is of great interest to the ladies, is that of Parisian gowns, wrought by the master workmen of France.

In the Educational Building can be seen at certain hours every day, classes for the blind and the deaf and dumb. It was most interesting to watch the blind people read, write, sew, use a typewriter, play the piano and do many other things as well and as easily as those who can see.

In the Fine Arts building we saw many beautiful paintings by prominent artists of both our own and foreign countries. In the loan department were exhibited two small paintings by Rosa Bonheur.

In the government building the following beautiful features of natural scenery were reproduced in miniature: Yosemite Valley, Yellowstone National Park, Grand Canyon of Colorado and the Hot Springs of Arkansas. All are beautiful but the Hot Springs are simply magnificent. Don't fail to see them if you go to the fair.

In Congress Hall we saw Queen Victoria's Jubilee presents. An immense room was filled with the hundreds of gifts in gold, silver, ivory, etc., many of them being set with diamonds. That room contained an immense fortune, yet we were told by a guard that these represented but a small part of the gifts she received from her own subjects on the occasion of her jubilee.

"Indiana Wabash" has so well described the Agricultural Hall that I will only mention two objects of interest, which she omitted. One was the cold storage display of life-sized figures of persons and flowers, carved from solid butter as perfectly as if done in marble. In one room a river scene was represented; the floor was covered with butter carved to represent waves of water, and in a butter canoe, resting on the butter water, were three life-sized butter figures apparently rowing the canoe.

The other interesting object was the cabin in which Roosevelt lived for three years, when on a cattle ranch.

Some of the state buildings were very beautiful. Missouri, of course, took the lead, but I think Pennsylvania was a close second. In the latter building we saw the famous old Liberty Bell and touched it reverently. Texas has her building shaped like a five-pointed star. In the Massachusetts building we saw a locket containing some of George and Martha Washington's hair; some plaster from Betsy Ross' house; Noah Webster's spelling book, a pipe once smoked by Miles Standish in 1620, a piece of Paul Jones' flag and many other things of interest.

In the government building were shown Washington's sword and eyeglass; Andrew Jackson's sword, Franklin's staff and Capt. Isaac Hull's pistol.

I could not begin to tell you the half of what I saw if I were to write all day, and I fear I have already taken more than my share of your time and space. I will close by asking who will give us Chapter Third of the World's Fair story?—"Thelma," Pennsylvania.

Miss Prudence is sure that none will grudge the space given "Thelma's" interesting letter, even though we have only time left for a short communication from one who has not lately been a frequent visitor:

As this seems to be a vacation time for the M. G. R.'s, I will try to fill the gap made by the absence of others, as best I can. When I wish to transfer my thoughts from my brain to paper, I sometimes find they just will not respond, and then writing becomes a very tiresome task.

I would like to know what methods are used by the most ready writers of the M. G. R. to facilitate the action of the brains?

When my thoughts flow smoothly and easily, I take a lead pencil and write as fast as I can move my hand; then I rewrite it, putting in a word, or sentence, here and there as I find necessary to better express my meaning, and polish the whole article so it will be more finished and readable. When my thoughts are lazy, and refuse to respond to my call, or answer in a perfunctory manner, I generally just shove them back, shut the door of my mind on them and betake myself to some mere mechanical pursuit that requires but little thought, until I feel that genius will again burn.

Can any reader of the M. G. R. suggest a way for controlling thoughts so they will be our ready, willing servants and not mock us with their refusal to work except at their own pleasure?—"Bible Student."

THE KNITTING LESSON.

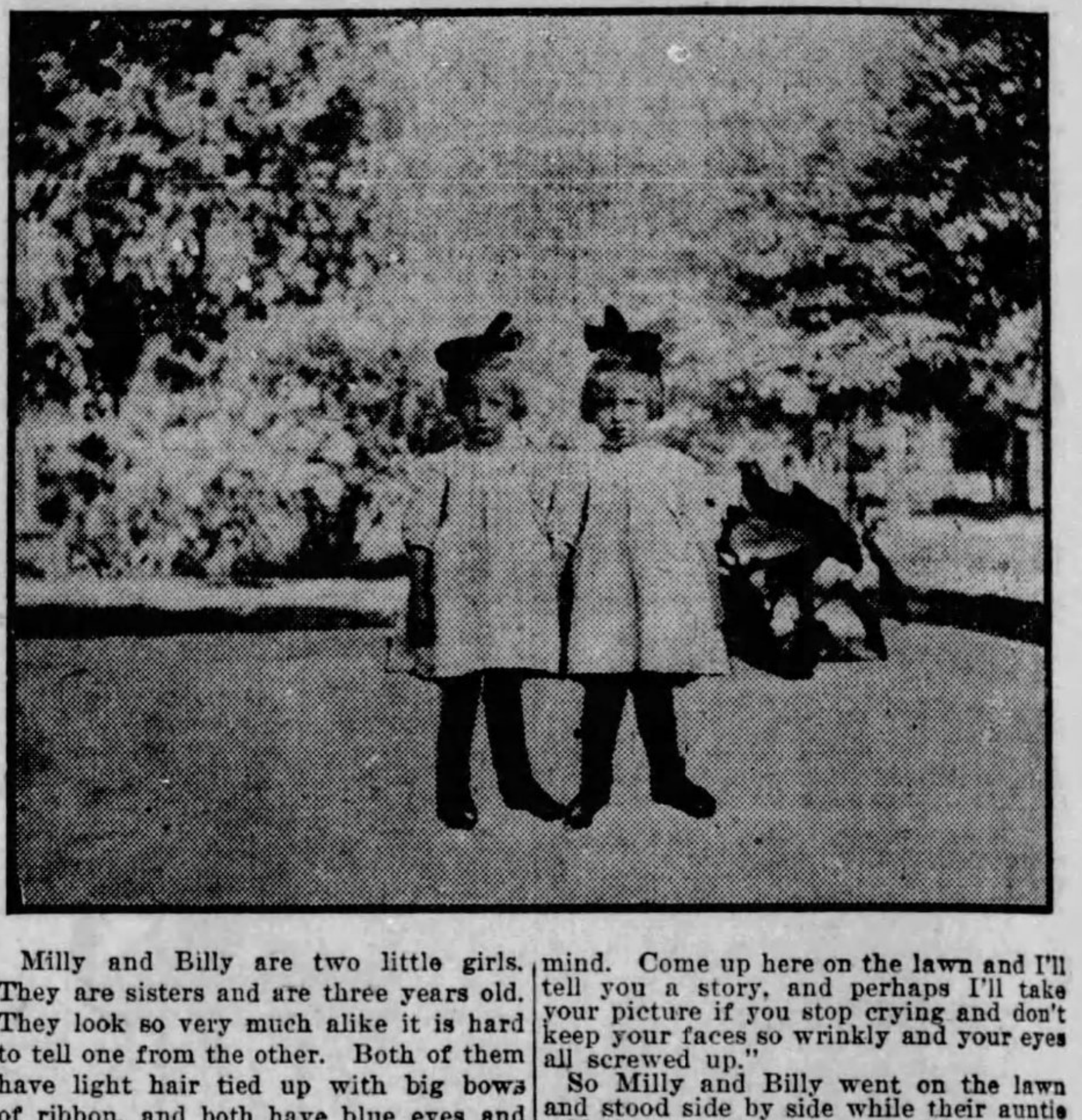
Grandmother knows how a stocking
grows,
Ribbing and purling and heels and toes;
Now she is teaching our little Rose,
"Put in the needle,
Throw over the thread,
Out with the needle, and off it goes!"

Grandmother's mouth gives a little
twitch,
Watching so slyly the eager witch,
Ready to help at the smallest hitch.
"Put in the needle,
Throw over the thread,
Out with the needle, and there's the
stitch!"

Grandmother sees in a misty dream,
Her eyes still fixed on the needle's gleam,
Pastured flocks and a gurgling stream—
"Grandma! oh, we forgot the seam!"
"Bring the thread forward,
The needle this side,
Then over—off—and we've made the
seam."

Grandmother knows how a stocking
grows,
Ribbing and purling and heels and toes;
Now she is teaching our little Rose.
—St. Nicholas.

MILLY AND BILLY



Milly and Billy are two little girls. They are sisters and are three years old. They look so very much alike it is hard to tell one from the other. Both of them have light hair tied up with big bows of ribbon, and both have blue eyes and are just the same size, so taking them altogether, they are as nice a pair of little girls as one could find.

Their names are not really Milly and Billy, but someway the two go together so well they are called Milly and Billy more often than they are by their real names. They are the smallest girls in the neighborhood where they live, but if you think they feel small, you are much mistaken. They like to play with the other children who live near, and sometimes these older children are not quite as nice to the twins as they might be. They do not mean to do anything unkind, but once in a while they are thoughtless, and forgetting how much bigger they are, run away from Milly and Billy.

They did this one day when there was a procession or something coming down the street they wanted to see and they ran away and left the twins behind. It is not often that Milly and Billy cry, but this time they did. They had all been having such a good time together, when suddenly they heard a band of music, and the older children went scurrying off so fast that Milly and Billy could not follow.

Well, they cried so loudly that their aunty came out to see what was the matter.

"They wunned away, they wunned away!" cried the little girls, sobbing so they could hardly speak.

"Oh, well," their auntie said; "never mind. Come up here on the lawn and I'll tell you a story, and perhaps I'll take your picture if you stop crying and don't keep your faces so wrinkly and your eyes all screwed up."

So Milly and Billy went on the lawn and stood side by side while their auntie told them a funny story in German dialect rhyme about some other twins named Hans and Jacob, and this is the story:

I'm a broken-hearted Deutcher
Vat iss filled mit grief und shame.
Und I tells you vat de matter iss,
I doesn't know my name.

Mein mutter had two leetle twins,
Dey vas me und mein brudder,
But ve looked so very much alike,
No one could tell one from de oder

One of dose boys vas Yacob,
Und Hans de oder's name.
But dat don't make some difference,
Ve both got called the de same.

Vell, one of dose boys gone died,
Ja mein herr, dot vas so,
But whether it vas Hans or Yacob,
Mein mutter she don't know.

Und so I am in troubles,
I can't get thro' my head,
Whether I am Hans vat was living,
Or Yacob vat was dead."

While she was telling the story, she was getting the camera ready to take a picture of Milly and Billy, and just as she said the last lines—

I can't get tro' my head,
Whether I am Hans vat was living,
Or Yacob vat was dead,

she took a snapshot picture of the little girls, and here it is printed with the story. They were so interested they forgot all about the other children who had "wunned away," and this is the way they looked while they were listening.

Banner Puzzlers

FOR AUGUST

New Work.............W. C. Mollett
Solutions.....................W. P. E.

1.—WHO IS HE?

He was born in the Isle of Man in 1858 and lived in London until 1882, writing miscellaneous matter for the newspapers. In 1885 he wrote his first novel, and has written a number of popular ones since that time, most of which have been dramatized. He is living at present in the Isle of Man.

HENRY.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

If 6 gallons of water flow through a pipe 1 inch in diameter, in a minute, how many gallons will flow through a pipe 4 inches in diameter, in 5 minutes, when the stream moves with the same velocity?

METTA.

3.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X

1.—The wife of Boaz.
2.—The woman said to be the mother of the Virgin.
3.—A mixture of black and white.
44.—Threads crossing the warp in a piece of cloth.
5.—Comfort; repose.
6.—(Trans.) A clinging plant.
7.—Completed.
8.—To fly aloft.

My primals are said to be the cause of my finals.

BESSIE BLAKE.

4.—CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

My first is in mice, but not in rats;
My second's in dogs, but not in cats;
My third is in veal, but not in calf;
My fourth is in third, but not in half;
My fifth is in night, but not in day;
My sixth is in go, but not in stay;
My seventh's in dry, but not in wet;
My eighth is in pay, but not in debt;
My ninth is in pry, but not in stare;
My whole is a day of toil and care.

TOMMY TROTT.

5.—QUERY.

What two governments have bound their territories together with steel ties?

HAWKEYE.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"Remorseless Time!
Fierce spirit of the glass and scythe!
What power
Can stay him in his silent course, or
melt
His iron heart to pity?"

W. C. MOLLETT.

Answers to Puzzles of Sept. 1.

1.—Andre Marie Ampere.
2.—Words forming hour-glass: Light, ere, A, inn, often. Centrals—Grant.
3.—76. (See Chat.)
4.—Sheathed, sheathe, sheath, heath, heat, eat, at, A.
5.—Adam's Peak is the name given by the Arabs, and after them by the Europeans, to a mountain summit of the island of Ceylon, rising 7,420 feet above the sea level. The native name was formerly Sumanokuta, mountain of the gods; its present name is Samanella, the rock of Samen (a mountain god). By the Buddhists it is called Sri-pada—i. e., "footstep of fortune" (felicity), from the print of Buddhs foot still believed to be visible upon it. The footprint consists of a depression in the rock, five feet long and two feet broad, and bounded by a ring of brass, with a few gems of little value. Over the spot stands a temple which multitudes of devotees frequent. An Arabic legend relates that Adam here bewailed his expulsion from Paradise, and stood on one foot a thousand years, till God forgave him!
6.—Elizabeth Barrett Browning wrote:
"She never found fault with you, never
implied
Your wrong by her right; and yet men
at her side,
Grew nobler; girls purer; as through
the whole town
The children were gladder that pulled
at her gown."

Chat.

The solution sent by Perry Cross to his problem answered today is this: The square root of 33362176 equals 5776; the square root of 5776 equals 76, which is thus the quadratic root of 33362176.

The class at the 'Cademy today consisted of these pupils: W. P. E., Mrs. H. Larned, Hawkeye and Pauline. "These four and no more."

Present indications would show that the pupils who won the annual prizes for new work, and most solutions, last year, will get them again this year.

If there are any "silent partners" in this 'Cademy, which the Schoolmistress thinks is more than likely, they had better be sending in work, if they want a chance at "rewards of merit" dispensed later on.

BATTLE OF LIAO YANG

Report of an Eye-witness of the Struggle of Sept. 1.

London, Sept. 9.—The Times' correspondent with the Japanese left army, sends a long narrative of the battle of Liao Yang. Describing the operations of September 1, he says

"The general impression was that we had only to advance and occupy the town, but Generals Nodzu's and Oku's armies required a day's rest. In fifty hours Oku had made four general assaults, which had failed, and he had subsisted through the inclement weather on rations carried on the person, while reserve ammunition required replenishing.

"The Russians had fallen back in good order, taking with them everything except two hundred of their latest dead, while the only prisoners to fall into the hands of the Japanese were seven men who were entombed in an observation mine casemate on a brush covered hill. A Japanese storming party had piled sand bags over the orifice of the casemate. It was an extraordinary incident for the entombed Russians had shot two officers who wished to parley with them, and eventually surrendered 36 hours later in a horrible state.

"I will not dwell on the sickening and harrowing sights of the battlefield, except to mention one incident. The Japanese stormers had penetrated the highest trench, and had overpowered the Cossacks holding it, but supports from a splinterproof shelter behind had fallen with their bayonets on the gallant Japanese in the moment of their success, and the bodies of both Japanese and Cossacks were piled thick upon each other in a hideous heap.

"The casualties of the Japanese in five divisions at the lowest computation were not less than 10,000, and they were probably many more, for owing to the crops of millet, several of the wounded have not been found, and they must have died miserably, while many bodies will never be found until the crops are cut.

"It is impossible to estimate the Russian losses, which probably are half those of the Japanese. It must be remembered that my estimate of the latter does not include the tenth division, or Kuroki's.

"Just before sundown there was a full Russian response to the Japanese fire.

"Trains have been seen leaving all during the day. Again the rear guard, having completed its duty, retired."

The correspondent refers to one of Oku's artillery attacks as one of the most severe concentrated artillery fires the world has ever seen. Every gun belonging to two of the Japanese corps was trained in rapid fire on the left of Kuropatkin's position.

The correspondent says:

"It was a magnificent and withal an awe-inspiring spectacle. The Russian godowns were set on fire as were the station buildings, and nothing could live under the attack. The end of the Russian resistance had come and the Russian gunners rested from this work of devastation and slaughter. When suddenly out of the midst of the smoke and murky dust left from the reeking shrapnel came counter flashes from two or three Russian batteries, one almost felt inclined to cheer, but it seemed that it was their last effort—a magnificent farewell to the enemy whom they had balked for so long.

"We had evidence that Liao Yang would be abandoned, but it seemed certain that though defeated and forced by superior numbers and superior artillery and to some extent by superior troops, Kuropatkin had in turn defeated Japanese strategy, for, as far as we could learn or judge by the direction of the fire, Kuroki was still fighting to get astride the Russian communications.

"That evening the remaining Russians in the trenches still kept the Japanese at bay, but the iron-minded Oku, little recking that his fierce assaults had already cost close upon 20,000 men, determined upon a final enveloping assault on this stubborn rear guard. The last reserves were pushed in and at three o'clock in the morning, after five days of the most severe fighting the world has ever seen since the American civil war, the Japanese army seized the railway bridge and was in occupation of Liao Yang.

"No resource known to modern engineers for field works had been overlooked. It was evident from the outset that Oku's previous successes had caused him to despise the staying power of the enemy, for without waiting for adequate preparations he pushed his infantry down to the limit of the standing crops, which had not come under the Russians' precautionary sickles.

"The Russian tactics at Liao Yang were a revelation for which Oku had to pay dearly."

Describing the failure of some of the Japanese infantry attacks, the correspondent says: "The Japanese art of war counsels persistency, and they have material that can be persistent. Despite the failure of the first attack on the 30th, the cold gray of morning witnessed another scene of slaughter on the Russian right as the defenders again hurled back the attack. The Japanese deserved success, but an enfilading fire swept each rush away before the men could even lay hands on the entanglements."

Graphically picturing the ebb and flow of the conflict on August 31, the correspondent continues:

"Oku was growing desperate. From the position of the fifth division it was evident that the tenth division and Kuroki were making no headway, so Oku determined upon the third general assault on that night. Just think of it—a third assault in 24 hours. All day he had been moving reserves up into the firing line, and the assault was but a repetition of previous ones.

"Except at one portion of the line, there was gruesome evidence on the following morning to show how like hares in snares the heroic infantry had struggled into the barbed wire entanglements to die—how, blundering in the darkness, sections had thrown themselves down 50 yards from the firing line of muzzles, whose flashes marked the goal they were never to win; but the first battalion of the 34th regiment, which, for 48 hours had been lying in the scrub at the foot of the green glacis on the central hill, broke through the entanglements, and, in spite of a flanking fire, which swept away group after group, had enough endurance to reach the first trench. What happened there no one knows, but in the morning when we viewed the position, Russians and Japanese were lying intermingled waist deep in the ditch, while from parapet to entanglements, perhaps for 150 yards, a thick trail of prostrate khaki told a tale no pen can describe.

"Whether shaken by the repeated attacks, fearful for his left flank, or finding that Kuroki could be held only with difficulty from his communications, Kuropatkin, who was present in person, countenanced a general withdrawal from the position, and about midnight he fell back to the third line, leaving seven prisoners in the Japanese hands."

TO ATTACK PORT ARTHUR

Japanese Preparing for Another Assault on Russian Stronghold.

Che Foo, Sept. 8.—4 p. m.—Apparently well informed Japanese who reached Che Foo from Port Dalny today, report that the Japanese army before Port Arthur is preparing to make another assault on the fortress.

Japanese agents here are sending to Port Dalny 70,000 gunnysacks and are endeavoring to secure 60,000 more. It is reported that these sacks are to be filled with sand and used to fill up portions of the moat protecting the Russian right flank. The Chinese report that the Russians are paying fifty cents each for unexploded shells manufactured for use during the Chinese-Japanese war. The persistency of this report during the past two weeks entitles it to considerable consideration, as indicating a shortage of large ammunition at Port Arthur.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

SAFE AT MUKDEN.

The Opposing Forces Then Took a Much-Needed Rest.

Mukden, Sept. 9.—12:30 a. m.—All continues quiet at Mukden. Anxiety regarding the Russian transport is over. The Japanese have crossed the Shakhe and are now resting. Only the Russian and Japanese outposts are in direct contact. Thousands of wounded are being sent north.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 9.—1:35 p. m.—The reassuring dispatch of the Associated Press from Mukden, filed shortly after midnight, is the latest word from the front. It disposes of the many sensational rumors and indicates that Feld Marshal Oyama has failed to cut off or seriously interfere with the retreating Russian army, which has now safely arrived at Mukden.

Berlin, Sept. 9.—A dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Mukden, timed 11:40 a. m. today, says the evacuation of Mukden is now in progress and adds that the Japanese have not yet crossed the river Hun, which flows a few miles south of Mukden.

Loss at Port Arthur.

Che Foo, Sept. 9.—1:30 a. m.—A Japanese column, numbering approximately 700 men, while marching along at night on the road in the valley between Long Hill and Division Hill, met a frightful disaster through the explosion of an electric land mine, Sept. 1. The mine was carefully laid by the Russians three weeks ago. It covered nearly a mile of available marching space. The explosive was placed at the bottom. Rocks were placed next, and on top of these clay was packed so carefully that the ground gave the impression of not having been disturbed. The indications of Japanese activity in this vicinity put the Russians on guard. Near midnight the outposts rushed in and reported that the Japanese were approaching. The Russians withheld their fire for some time. Suddenly they threw a searchlight up the valley. The Japanese opened with a rifle fire. The Russians waited until apparently the whole Japanese column was in the danger zone. Then the mine was exploded. The force of the explosion knocked a number of Russians down, and the sight of Japanese rifles, water bottles, legs and arms hurling through the lighted space made by the searchlight was an awful spectacle. Some rocks landed inside the Russian lines. There was one appalling moment, during which the garrison itself was stunned, then a death-like silence. The searchlight coldly lighted up the road and hillsides strewn with dead. The following day the Russians buried the dead, but owing to their dismembered and mutilated condition, the Russians were unable to accurately estimate the number of killed. A few Japanese escaped, however.

The foregoing information is contained in a small sheet issued Sept. 3 by the Port Arthur Novakrai, a breakage in the press having made it impossible to issue a full edition.

A Chinese arriving here at midnight confirms the above report to the extent of saying that he heard a report that many Japanese had been killed by a mine, but he did not learn the details. On the nights of August 26 and 27 a similar disaster befell the Japanese near Redoubt No. 2, it is reported, but no details have been ascertained.

MUKDEN NEEDS FOOD.

Place Is Overcrowded and Provisions Are Scarce.

Mukden, Sept. 12.—Last night rain again fell in torrents and today it is drizzling. The roads are impassable and military movements are at a standstill. The town is so crowded that foodstuffs are almost unprocurable. Prices have trebled and quadrupled. The division sutlers lost almost all their supplies during the Russian retreat. Civilians are besieging the railroad station and other places but it is well nigh impossible to get food.

RED CROSS WAS KEPT BUSY

During Five Days' Battle 12,300 Were Treated in Ambulances.

Mukden, Thursday, Sept. 8.—The Russian retreat here has been accomplished without losses and with the precision of a review of Krasnoye Selo. The accumulation of wounded between Liao Yang and Mukden tested to the utmost the resources of the Red Cross. Most of the transport was carried in the roughest kind of two-wheeled carts, but the arrangements for providing the troops with food along the line of retreat worked magnificently. During the five days from August 30 to September 4, 12,300 wounded were treated in Red Cross ambulances, the sisters of mercy vieing with the doctors in physical courage and resistance to fatigue.

Much of the Japanese success is attributed to the millet fields, in which the Russians were not accustomed to maneuver.

LOSSES PLACED AT 50,000

Mukden, Wednesday, Sept. 7.—(Via Pekin, Sept. 8.)—A correspondent of The Associated Press who has just returned to Mukden with the Russian rear guard, after having accompanied the army the whole time since the battle of Liao Yang, says the losses on both sides were enormous. As a moderate estimate he places them at 50,000. He confirms the reports that the fighting at Liao Yang recalled in fierceness the sanguinary battles of the American civil war. General Kuroki's flank movement east of the Russian position precipitated the retreat from Liao Yang. When the Russians left Liao Yang the town was strewn with corpses of the slain. The Japanese shell fire continued until September 4, when the bridges over the Taitse were destroyed. The Russians admit that their positions at Liao Yang were too extended for their army to hold. The greater portion of the Russian forces crossed the Taitse during the night of September 2, and engaged General Kuroki with two corps. The fighting on the first day was favorable to the Russians, but the conditions changed at night time. The Russian infantry suffered heavily from shrapnel and rifle fire.

Question of Contraband Presented.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 8.—5 p. m.—The question of contraband of war as contained in the American and British notes was presented to the emperor yesterday by the commission which has been considering the subject. There were present the ministers for foreign affairs, justice, marine and war. Foreign Minister Lamsdorff, who throughout has been favorable to the American and British contentions, made a strong argument in support of his position, and was warmly seconded by M. Muravieff, minister of justice.

No Prospect of Intervention.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 12.—7:30 a. m.—Reports of impending intervention by the powers to end the war are considered today by the Novoe Vremye, which says there is no prospect of such action by France, which country would sincerely like to see peace. The paper says it would rather that Germany should undertake the task of separating the contestants, while Germany has not the same material interests to be affected as France and the United States. On the other hand, the Novoe Vremya, continues, America is entirely too busy with the national election to undertake such a daring task, so that Russia may as well look forward to the conclusion of the war without prospect that any world power will even attempt to interfere.

HAS BEEN NO FIGHTING

Kuropatkin Reports Seeing Force of Japanese Twenty Miles Southwest of Mukden.

The sensational report circulated by the London Morning Post to the effect that General Zassalitch's corps had been captured and Zassalzitch wounded, proves to be as false as the majority of the war rumors emanating from the British papers. Authoritative denial is given that report, as well as various others originating in the British and European press, particularly the London Daily Mail's statement that General Linevitch had marched into eastern Corea and cut Kuroki's communication with Pen Wang Cheng, and the various reports that Rear Admiral Prince Outomsky had been tried by court martial, sentenced to death, and shot for disobedience of orders in returning to Port Arthur after the sortie of August 10.

Today no news of a positive character from either the Russian or Japanese army has been received. There has been no fighting, and if any movements are being carried out, they are thoroughly veiled.

The rains continue, and it is probable that with impassable roads and the exhausted condition of both armies, no extended operations are immediately probable.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 13.—The emperor has received a dispatch from General Kuropatkin announcing that a considerable force of the Japanese has been seen about 20 miles southwest of Mukden. No further engagements are reported.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 13.—1:15 p. m.—No change is reported in the situation at the front and no confirmation is obtainable here of the reports that General Kuroki is moving northeast of Mukden; but the authorities are noticeably more reticent than usual.

RUSSIANS ARE IGNORANT

Profess to Known Little About Movements of the Lena.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 13.—5:57 p. m.—The authorities here profess ignorance of the circumstances surrounding the case of the Russian transport Lena now at San Francisco. A high officer of the admiralty says that the appearance at San Francisco was a surprise as Vice Admiral Skrydloff had not notified them that the Lena was going to San Francisco from Vladivostok and they have no knowledge of the purpose of her cruise. The foreign office also states that it is without advices on the subject. Nevertheless if the ship is in need of repairs and coal Russia will expect the United States to ignore the reported Japanese demand that she be forced to leave within twenty-four hours and to permit the necessary repairs to be made and also to allow the Lena to take on board sufficient coal to enable her to reach the nearest Russian home port. It is not believed, however, that Russia would object to the stipulation that if the Lena is allowed to coal that the ship shall undertake not to interfere with neutral commerce pending her arrival at a home port.

In unofficial quarters there are two versions of the Lena's mission. According to the one which is most generally accepted the Lena was sent out to stop contraband of war bound for Japan possibly, as in the case of the Russian volunteer feet steamers St. Petersburg and Smolensk, under the direct orders of Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovitch, head of the department of mercantile marine, and brother-in-law of Emperor Nicholas, and was driven by stress of weather, exhaustion of her coal supply or fear of returning to Vladivostok, after the defeat of the Vladivostok squadron by the Japanese squadron commanded by Vice Admiral Kaminura, to seek shelter at San Francisco.

The other version of the Lena mission is that she is to examine into the possibilities of the Cape Horn route for the Baltic squadron.

CHINESE TROOPS ACTIVE

Said to Be Concentrating in Liao River Valley.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 13.—1:10 p. m.—The reports that Chinese troops are concentrating in the valley of Liao river are causing considerable concern here. The Bourse Gazette thinks it is entirely probable that the Chinese government will formally propose to undertake to guard the territory actually occupied by the Japanese, adding:

"To this Japan doubtless will readily acquiesce as it will relieve Japan of guarding her lines of communication. In other words regular Chinese troops will become auxiliaries of Japanese, and the Japanese army, thus relieved of the necessity of protecting its lines, stores and land transports will set free all the strength of the Japanese forces to operate against Russia. China thus would become actually the ally of Japan. If the reports are confirmed, not only Russia, but other powers must intervene to show China what the limits of "Strict neutrality mean."

Three Reports Denied.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 13.—1:10 p. m.—The war office authorizes The Associated Press to deny the report circulated by the Morning Post, of London, to the effect that three thousand men of Lieutenant General Zassalitch's corps have been captured, to deny the report from the same source that he has been wounded, and to also deny the statement from Tokio that dum-dum bullets were used by the Russians at Liao Yang.

OUTBREAK AGAINST JEWS

Rioters Parade Through Streets and Throw Stones.

Kattowitz, Prussian Silicia, Sept. 12.—An outbreak against the Jews took place at Sosnowice, near the borders of Russian Poland, Sunday. Rioters paraded in procession through the streets and threw stones at the Jews they met. Twelve or fifteen persons were thus injured and others were stabbed. The rioters also broke into several Jewish dwellings. The troops of the garrison eventually dispersed the rioters and arrested ten of them.

PLEASED THE PRESIDENT

Says Result in Vermont Was Admirable in Every Way.

White River Junction, Vt., Sept. 10.—The following communication from President Roosevelt was received by mail yesterday by Secretary Alfred E. Watson, of the Republican state committee:

"Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1904.

"My Dear Mr. Watson:

"I heartily congratulate you and your fellow Republicans in Vermont. The result is admirable in every way.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

The letter is in answer to a message from Mr. Watson advising the President of the result of Tuesday's election in Vermont.

$10,000 Prize for Auto Boat.

Paris, Sept. 12.—The Auto announces that C. L. Charley, the automobilist, has offered a prize of $10,000 for the first auto boat which successfully accomplishes a voyage from New York to Havre.

J. Cornley declares that Premier Combes plans an early crusade to bring about a complete separation of church and state in France.

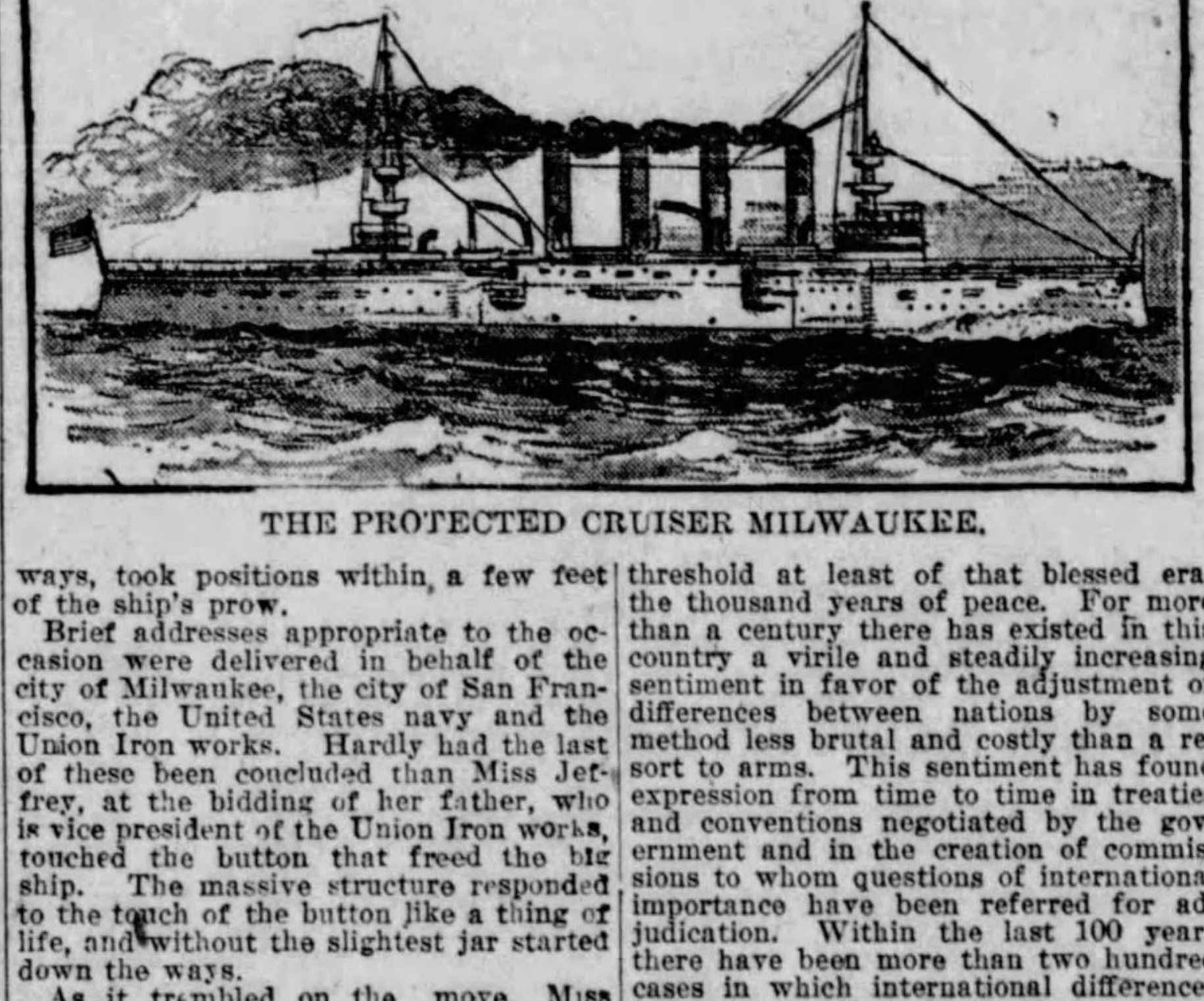
MILWAUKEE LAUNCHED

New Protected Cruiserls Set Afloat

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 10.—The protected cruiser Milwaukee was launched today in the presence of thousands of spectators, including a distinguished delegation from the city in whose honor the vessel was named and a large number of Knights Templars from Wisconsin and other states who have been in San Francisco this week for their triennial conclave.

Long before the hour appointed for the launching the visitors crowded the yards of the Union Iron works, the adjoining house-tops and the hills. Many took places of vantage hours before the vessel slid from the ways, and then patiently waited until the ship entered the brine. Even then they were loath to depart, many remaining for hours to watch the giant hull as it floated at anchor in the bay.

The launching party was given a place upon the large platform which had been built around the prow of the vessel. Miss Janet Mitchell, of Milwaukee, to whom had been given the honor of christening the cruiser, and Miss Lilly Jeffrey, of this city, who had been chosen to touch the button that started the vessel on the ways, took positions within a few feet of the ship's prow.



THE PROTECTED CRUISER MILWAUKEE.

Brief addresses appropriate to the occasion were delivered in behalf of the city of Milwaukee, the city of San Francisco, the United States navy and the Union Iron works. Hardly had the last of these been concluded than Miss Jeffrey, at the bidding of her father, who is vice president of the Union Iron works, touched the button that freed the big ship. The massive structure responded to the touch of the button like a thing of life, and without the slightest jar started down the ways.

As it trembled on the move Miss Mitchell broke the bottle of wine upon the prow and in a clear, full voice said:

"I christen thee Milwaukee."

Gaining speed every moment, the great hull glided rapidly down the ways into the water. Simultaneously the crowd gave vent to a great cheer, which was soon drowned in the din created by the booming of cannon and the blowing of whistles upon the countless craft in the bay.

Meanwhile the Milwaukee glided slowly out into the bay, raising a heavy swell before her. A few yards from the ways the big hull swung slowly around and stood motionless, with her broadside toward the crowd. The workmen who had been stationed on board quickly dropped a hawser and made fast to a buoy. Then the spectators, realizing what a graceful vessel and formidable fighter the Milwaukee will be, broke forth in another mighty cheer.

The Milwaukee is a protected cruiser of 9,700 tons displacement and is a sister ship of the Charleston and the St. Louis, which were authorized by the same act of Congress. Her principal data are as follows: Length, 424 feet; extreme breadth, 66 feet; trial displacement, 9,700 tons; mean draught at normal displacement, 23 feet 6 inches; engines, twin-screw, 21,000 horse power; speed, 22 knots; normal coal supply, 650 tons; coal bunker capacity, 1,500 tons.

The ship's armament is to be as follows: Fourteen 6-inch rapid-fire guns, eighteen 14-pounder rapid-fire guns, twelve 3-pounder rapid-fire guns, four 1-pounder automatic guns, two 3-inch rapid-fire field guns, two machine guns, 30 caliber and eight automatic guns, 30 caliber.

ARMY MANEUVERS CLOSE

One-Half of Force Unable to Participate.

Corps Headquarters, Gainesville, Va., Sept. 10.—One-half of the militiamen who participated in the four days of maneuvering, were too badly used up to participate in the review at Wellington today. The review closed the annual army maneuvers for the Atlantic division, the reviewing officer being Lieutenant General Chaffee, of the general staff. General Chaffee, accompanied by Inspector General Burton, arrived at corps headquarters from Washington at 11 o'clock. The start was made for the review at 11:30. The review was witnessed by the largest number of people which has been attracted to the maneuvers zone. Extra and special trains were run from Washington and the south over the Southern railway.

Immediately after the review troop trains were supplied at Wellington, and 8,000 militiamen from the eastern states, including the Maine and Massachusetts regiments, were entrained and started on their homeward journey.

After the four days of actual campaigning, marching along dusty roads, sleeping in the field, fording streams and fighting the enemy, the ranks of regulars and militia, both Blue and Brown, looked decidedly like veterans. General Grant and his forces of the first division had the right of the line, and General Bell and the troops of Camp No. 2 and the troops of the second division, formed the left. The line was formed facing the railway track, and extended nearly two miles west of Wellington. The artillery and cavalry were posted in the rear of the infantry. The cavalry was in line of platoons column, and the batteries placed with sixteen yards between. Behind the line were placed the engineer bridge trains, the signal corps, wagon trains, the ambulance companies and the quartermaster's wagon transportation. There was nothing like mutiny or dissatisfaction among the men, who were excused from the parade. In some cases whole regiments were declared unfit for the march to the reviewing ground by the medical officers in charge. The trouble in almost every case was sore feet. The Virginia roads are exceedingly stony, and the marching, which was of an exceedingly strenuous and continuous character, has been executed with accoutrements which weighted the men down.

This work is considered one of the great advantages of the maneuvers. It teaches the national guard of states what actual warfare is, including the hardships of campaigning. It is believed that those who have proved incapable of sustaining the strain and enduring the hard work entailed, will drop out of the guard on their return, and their places will be taken by others. This, it is believed, will strengthen the organizations.

For Universal Alphabet.

Boston, Sept. 10.—Boston university has issued a circular inviting opinions on a proposal to hold an international conference for the purpose of adopting a "universal alphabet" by which to indicate the pronunciation of words in the leading European languages.

Felt an Earthquake.

San Diego, Cal., Sept. 9.—A distinct earthquake shock was felt here yesterday, lasting several seconds. It was followed by a slighter and briefer disturbance.

TALKS FOR PRESIDENT.

Addresses the Interparliamentary Union.

St. Louis, Sept. 12.—First Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Loomis, representing the President of the United States, today addressed the Interparliamentary Union peace conference, which opened here today. Mr. Loomis welcomed the conference in the name of the President as follows:

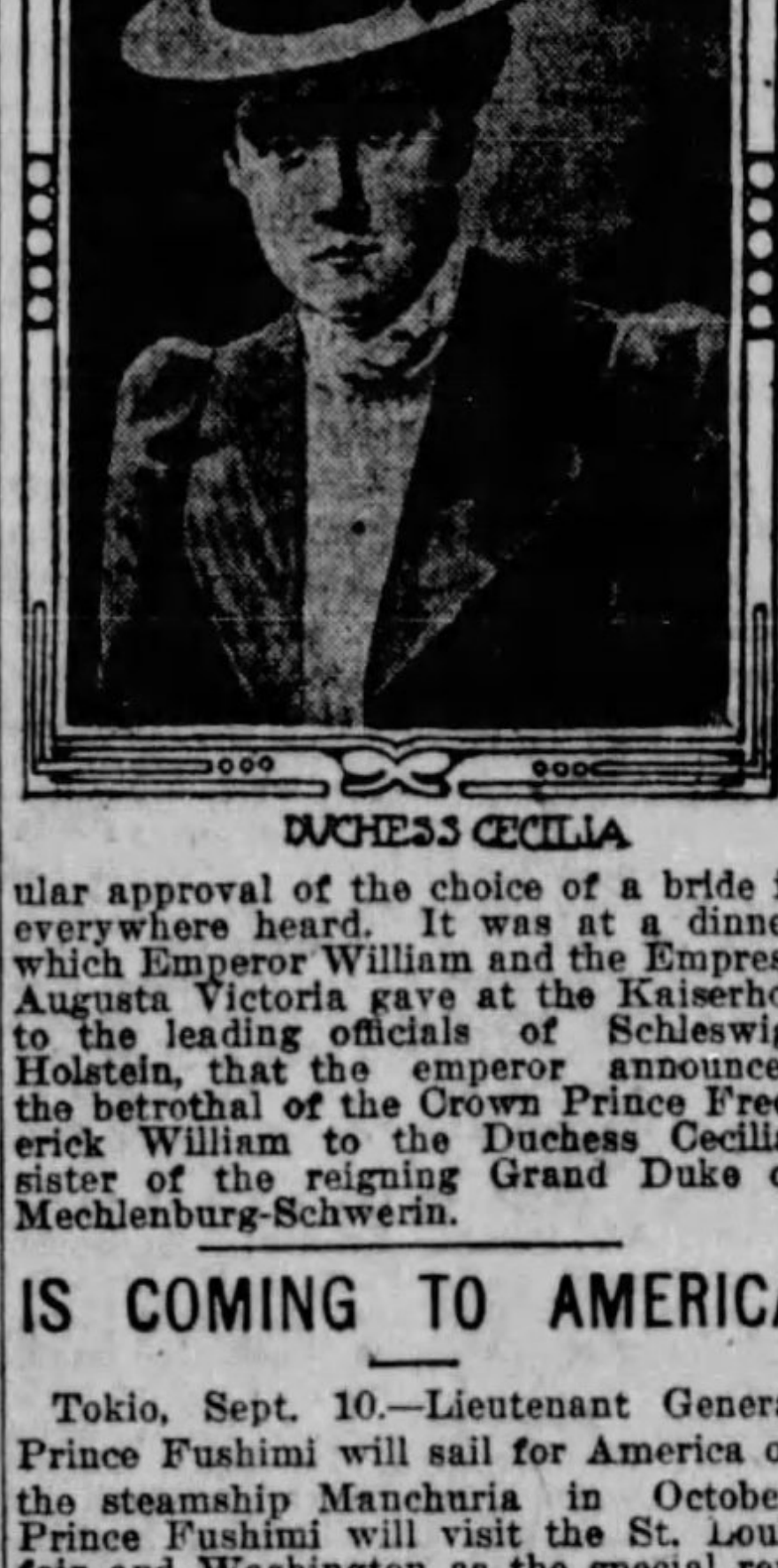
"I am glad to welcome the delegates and members of the Interparliamentary Union to this city and to this country. The government of the United States and its people are pleased to have you here. The President of the United States authorizes me to extend to you his kind and most cordial greetings. Valuing as he does the blessings of peace, earnestly desiring the diminution and lessening of the rigors and horrors of war, your coming is particularly grateful to him, for you are about to discuss phases of a problem of deeply humane and world-wide interest, the peaceful settlement of international disputes. You will find in this country, I am proud to say, a responsive and sympathetic environment. Your deliberations will be followed with warm and friendly interest by the American people, who cherish the hope that the world one day may enter upon the threshold at least of that blessed era, the thousand years of peace. For more than a century there has existed in this country a virile and steadily increasing sentiment in favor of the adjustment of differences between nations by some method less brutal and costly than a resort to arms. This sentiment has found expression from time to time in treaties and conventions negotiated by the government and in the creation of commissions to whom questions of international importance have been referred for adjudication. Within the last 100 years there have been more than two hundred cases in which international differences have been adjusted by the peaceful method of arbitration in one form or another and the government of the United States has been a party to about 70 of these arrangements.

"I desire to compliment the Interparliamentary Union upon the declaration which it made at its last conference held in Holland in 1894, in favor of a permanent court of arbitration and the subsequent development of its plan for such a court prepared by a commission of six members appointed for that purpose. The Interparliamentary Union deserves credit for practically forecasting five years in advance what proved to be the most salient work of the peace conference at The Hague. Great results have been achieved. You have aroused, directed and educated public sentiment in favor of arbitration throughout the civilized world. The cause of international arbitration is making notable and permanent progress. Since your last meeting, Great Britain and France, France and Italy, Great Britain and Italy, Holland and Denmark, Great Britain and Spain, France and Spain, France and Holland, and Spain and Portugal, have concluded treaties pledging themselves during a period of five years to submit certain classes of cases to The Hague tribunal. The signing of these treaties marks a distinct and promising advance. The government of the United States, in all proper ways, will continue to give its aid and encouragement to the cause of international arbitration, to which it is so firmly and earnestly committed."

FUTURE GERMAN EMPRESS

Nation Enthusiastic Over Betrothal of Crown Prince.

Berlin, Sept. 10.—As the week ends it is becoming more apparent that the nation is exceedingly enthusiastic over the betrothal of the crown prince, and popular approval of the choice of a bride is everywhere heard. It was at a dinner which Emperor William and the Empress Augusta Victoria gave at the Kaiserhof to the leading officials of Schleswig-Holstein, that the emperor announced the betrothal of the Crown Prince Frederick William to the Duchess Cecilia, sister of the reigning Grand Duke of Mechlenburg-Schwerin.



DUCHESS CECILIA

IS COMING TO AMERICA

Tokio, Sept. 10.—Lieutenant General Prince Fushimi will sail for America on the steamship Manchuria in October. Prince Fushimi will visit the St. Louis fair and Washington as the special representative of the emperor of Japan. Prince Fushimi commanded the first division at the battle of Nashan Hill. He has returned to Tokio to make the trip to America at the request of the emperor. He will remain in America one month, and he will be accompanied by a numerous suite. It is probable that Lieutenant General Hastgava, commander-in-chief of the imperial guard division, will be promoted to a generalship and appointed military governor of that portion of Manchuria occupied by the Japanese.

General Sir William Nicholson, one of the British military attaches, who is ill, has left Field Marshal Oyama's headquarters, and returned to Japan to recuperate.

Money Is Ready.

Constantinople, Sept. 12.—The Ottoman bank has notified the American legation here that it holds $25,000 at its disposal in settlement of the claim for land illegally seized and belonging to an American citizen. The American Bible house at Constantinople is preparing documents concerning the American schools in Turkey for presentation to the ministry of public instruction.

Minister to Cuba.

Lima, Peru, Sept. 12.—The government has appointed Manual Alvarez Calderon to be Peruvian minister to Cuba, while retaining his post of minister of Peru at Washington.

HIGH CLASS DRUGGISTS

AND — OTHERS.

The better class of druggists, everywhere, are men of scientific attainments and high integrity, who devote their lives to the welfare of their fellow men in supplying the best of remedies and purest medicinal agents of known value, in accordance with physicians' prescriptions and scientific formula. Druggists of the better class manufacture many excellent remedies, but always under original or officinal names and they never sell false brands, or imitation medicines. They are the men to deal with when in need of anything in their line, which usually includes all standard remedies and corresponding adjuncts of a first-class pharmacy and the finest and best of toilet articles and preparations and many useful accessories and remedial appliances. The earning of a fair living, with the satisfaction which arises from a knowledge of the benefits conferred upon their patrons and assistance to the medical profession, is usually their greatest reward for long years of study and many hours of daily toil. They all know that Syrup of Figs is an excellent laxative remedy and that it gives universal satisfaction, and therefore they are selling many millions of bottles annually to the well informed purchasers of the choicest remedies, and they always take pleasure in handing out the genuine article bearing the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package. They know that in cases of colds and headaches attended by biliousness and constipation and of weakness or torpidity of the liver and bowels, arising from irregular habits, indigestion, or over-eating, that there is no other remedy so pleasant, prompt and beneficial in its effects as Syrup of Figs, and they are glad to sell it because it gives universal satisfaction.

Owing to the excellence of Syrup of Figs, the universal satisfaction which it gives and the immense demand for it, imitations have been made, tried and condemned, but there are individual druggists to be found, here and there, who do not maintain the dignity and principles of the profession and whose greed gets the better of their judgment, and who do not hesitate to recommend and try to sell the imitations in order to make a larger profit. Such preparations sometimes have the name—"Syrup of Figs"—or "Fig Syrup" and of some piratical concern, or fictitious fig syrup company, printed on the package, but they never have the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of the package. The imitations should be rejected because they are injurious to the system. In order to sell the imitations they find it necessary to resort to misrepresentation or deception, and whenever a dealer passes off on a customer a preparation under the name of "Syrup of Figs" or "Fig Syrup," which does not bear the full name of the California Fig Syrup Co. printed on the front of the package, he is attempting to deceive and mislead the patron who has been so unfortunate as to enter his establishment, whether it be large or small, for if the dealer resorts to misrepresentation and and deception in one case he will do so with other medicinal agents, and in the filling of physicians' prescriptions, and should be avoided by every one who values health and happiness. Knowing that the great majority of druggists are reliable, we supply the immense demand for our excellent remedy entirely through the druggists, of whom it may be purchased everywhere, in original packages only, at the regular price of fifty cents per bottle, but as exceptions exist it is necessary to inform the public of the facts, in order that all may decline or return any imitation which may be sold to them. If it does not bear the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package, do not hesitate to return the article and to demand the return of your money, and in future go to one of the better class of druggists who will sell you what you wish and the best of everything in his line at reasonable prices.

STRIKE ENDED.

The Stockyards Strike Was a Dire Failure for the Men.

Chicago, Sept. 9.—The great stockyards strike reached an end at midnight last night. On terms similar to those proposed last week by J. Ogden Armour, the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's union took the initiative last evening and declared the strike at an end, so far as their organization was concerned.

Acknowledging the defeat of his organization and insisting that the offers of intermediaries should be received as a solution of the industrial difficulties, President Donnelly assumed an attitude of leadership that had been taken from him by the allied trades conference board, and in an impassioned address to representatives of the various packing trades forced the end of the strike.

After a day of meetings, conferences and voting the struggle that began July 12 reached a finale when complete authority to act at his own discretion was placed in the hands of President Donnelly.

Within an hour the packers had been apprised of the situation, and had answered that the old men would be received back at any time under the terms which were rejected by referendum. More satisfactory conditions for both employers and employes are embodied in the agreement.

The butcher workmen and members of the allied trades will begin today to apply for their positions. Work will be given to many Monday, but there will be no wholesale discharge of the colored and foreign laborers who have acted as strike breakers. No provision has been made for the unskilled workers. For a time their wages will be the same as before the strike and the union leaders hope that later the packers will offer to submit the question of pay to an arbitration committee.

More than 600 live stock handlers appeared at the office of Manager Skinner, of the Union Stock Yards and Transit company today, to apply for their old positions. He had previously announced that he would employ all the old men needed.

None of the stock handlers were taken back, being informed that they would be sent for when needed. It is understood that before going to work they will be required to sign an agreement, setting forth that they return as individuals and not as an organization. Business Agent Golden of the teamsters, said that the teamsters will go back to work as an organization or not at all.

Members of other unions were not so much in evidence when work was begun at the packing houses today. Most of the men did not know that the strike was off.

President Donnelly has received a telegram from the last member of the international executive board of the butchers, giving permission to call off the strike.

In a statement issued today James Tracey, secretary of the Allied Trades conference board, said: "The strike was one of the most remarkable that has ever occurred in the United States. It is remarkable because it was a fight against some of the largest corporations in the world in behalf of unskilled workers. Like all strikes it ended in a victory for the workers, because, rather than risk such a struggle the employers will be ready to treat with the unions in the future on an equitable basis. Every union will retain its solidarity and will come out of this struggle stronger than ever."

THE MISSION TO RETURN

Lhassa, Sept. 7.—Via Gyangtse, Sept. 10.—Col. Younghusband, head of the British mission, and the Thibetan officials, signed a formal treaty yesterday in the apartments of the Dalai Lama, at Potala. The ceremony was simple and was conducted amid quaint and picturesque surroundings. The terms of the treaty were read out only in the Thibetan language and its details will be published later by the foreign office at Simla. The proceedings closed with a short speech by Colonel Younghusband.

The Dalai Lama is now supposed to be well on his way into Mongolia, and the officials insist that his action amounts to abdication. The administration is now carried on by a council of regency. It is believed that the Tashi Lama will eventually be recognized as the supreme religious head.

The arrangements for the return of the British mission are complete.

Boer Hero Sued for Divorce.

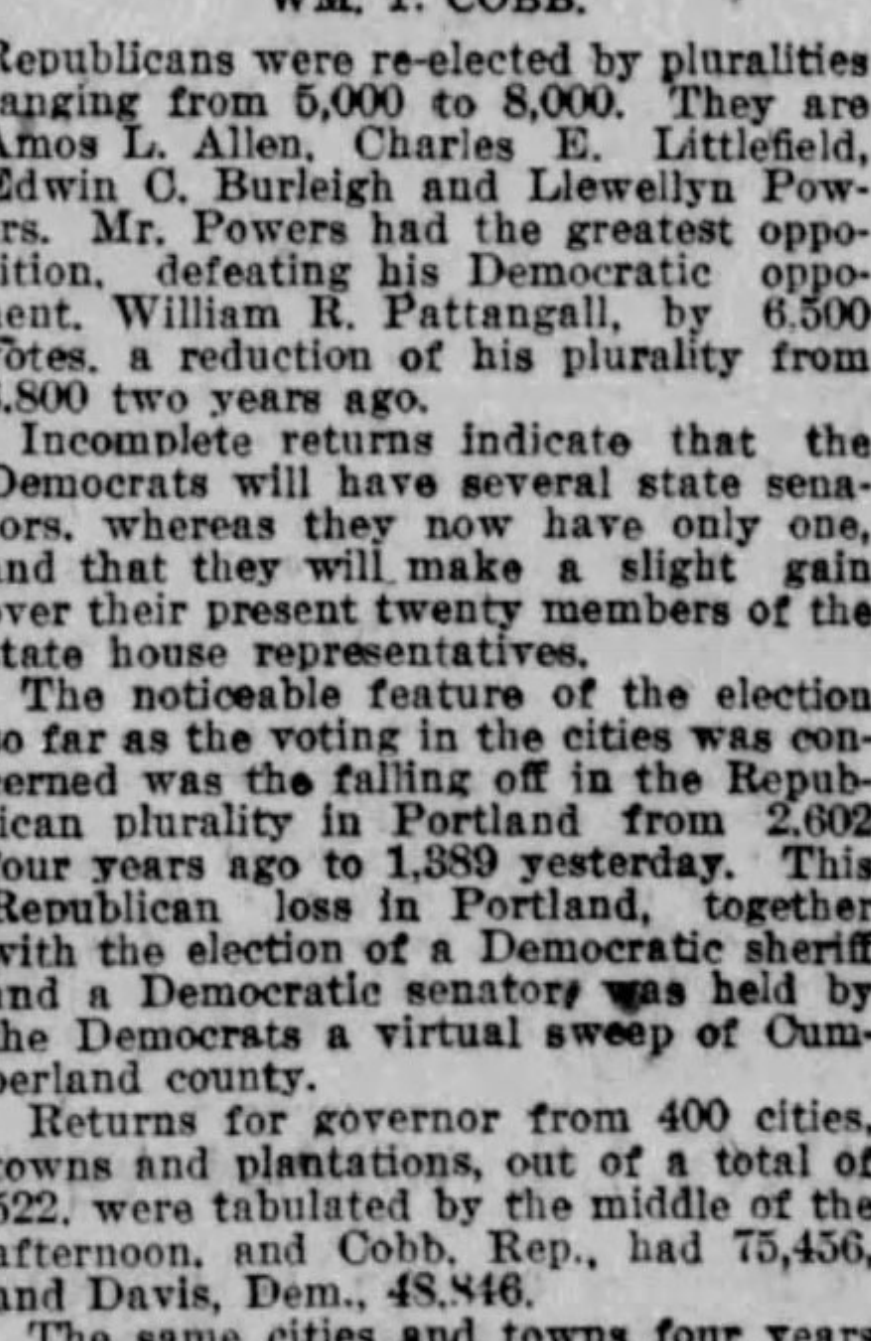
St. Louis, Sept. 8.—General Ben J. Viljoen, a hero of the Boer war, who is here, has been sued for divorce in Johannesburg. His wife alleges desertion and failure to support. They have two children.

30,000 IN MAINE.

Large Vote Is Cast, With Parties Making Gains.

Portland, Me., Sept. 13.—The Republicans of Maine were successful in the state election yesterday, their candidate for governor, William T. Cobb, of Rockland, being elected by a plurality which probably will be as high as 30,000. This estimate is based upon returns tabulated today from 350 cities, towns and plantations out of a total of 522 which give Cobb 71,085 and Cyrus W. Davis, of Waterville, (Democrat), 46,162. This probable plurality is about 3,300 smaller than that by which the Republican ticket was successful ni Maine four years ago. The Democratic leaders who previous to the election declared that any reduction from the plurality of 1900 would be a Democratic gain, are therefore claiming that the vote indicates an increase in party strength in the state. On the other hand the Republican leaders had declared that they expected only from 15,000 to 20,000 plurality.

All the present congressmen who are Republicans were re-elected by pluralities ranging from 5,000 to 8,000. They are Amos L. Allen, Charles E. Littlefield, Edwin C. Burleigh and Llewellyn Powers. Mr. Powers had the greatest opposition, defeating his Democratic opponent, William R. Pattangall, by 6,500 votes, a reduction of his plurality from 8,800 two years ago.



WM. T. COBB.

Incomplete returns indicate that the Democrats will have several state senators, whereas they now have only one, and that they will make a slight gain over their present twenty members of the state house representatives.

The noticeable feature of the election so far as the voting in the cities was concerned was the falling off in the Republican plurality in Portland from 2,602 four years ago to 1,389 yesterday. This Republican loss in Portland, together with the election of a Democratic sheriff and a Democratic senator, was held by the Democrats a virtual sweep of Cumberland county.

Returns for governor from 400 cities, towns and plantations, out of a total of 522, were tabulated by the middle of the afternoon, and Cobb, Rep., had 75,456, and Davis, Dem., 48,846.

The same cities and towns four years ago gave Hill, Rep., 66,948, and Lord, Dem., 37,478. These figures show a Republican plurality of 26,610.

Greetings to President.

Augusta, Maine, Sept. 13.—Congressman E. C. Burleigh today sent the following to President Roosevelt:

"To the President, Oyster Bay, N. Y.:

"Returns indicate a Republican plurality of 30,000. We have carried fourteen and possibly fifteen of the sixteen counties of the state and have elected an overwhelming majority of the legislature. Our victory is complete and sweeping. I congratulate you most heartily upon this splendid omen of victory in November.

"E. C. BURLEIGH."

The congressman also telegraphed to the same effect to Geo. B. Cortelyou, chairman of the Republican national committee, and to J. W. Babcock, the chairman of the Republican congressional committee at New York. To the latter he wired:

"Our victory far exceeds our most sanguine expectations."

Are Talking Peace.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 9.—Advices received here from Paraguay today, show that negotiations for peace between the government of that republic and the Paraguayan insurgents have been resumed.

Chairman Cortelyou declares the quietness of the campaign is due to the fact that the people are satisfied with President Roosevelt.

THE PRESIDENT WRITES

(Continued From Fifth Page.)

conditions. On the contrary, we treat the record of what we have done in the past as incitement to do even better in the future. We believe that the progress that we have made may be taken as a measure of the progress we shall continue to make if the people again entrust the government of the nation to our hands. We do not stand still. We press steadily forward toward the goal of moral and material well-being for our own people, of just and fearless dealing toward all other peoples, in the interest not merely of this country, but of mankind. There is not a policy, foreign or domestic, which we are now carrying out, which it would not be disastrous to reverse or abandon.

"If our opponents should come in and should not reverse our policies, then they would be branded with the brand of broken faith, of false promise, of insincerity in word and deed; and no man can work to the advantage of the nation with such a brand clinging to him. If, on the other hand, they should come in and reverse any or all of our policies, but just so much would the nation as a whole be damaged. Alike as lawmakers and as administrators of the law we have endeavored to do our duty in the interest of the people as a whole. We make our appeal to no class and to no section, but to all good citizens, in whatever part of the land they dwell, and whatever may be their occupation or worldly condition. We have striven both for civic righteousness and for national greatness; and we have faith to believe that our hands will be upheld by all who feel love of country and trust in the uplifting of mankind. We stand for enforcement of the law and for obedience to the law; our government is a government of orderly liberty equally alien to tyranny and to anarchy; and its foundation-stone is the observance of the law, alike by the people and by the public servants. We hold ever before us as the all important end of policy and administration the reign of peace at home and throughout the world; of peace, which comes only by doing justice."

VERMONT ALL RIGHT.

Heavier Republican Plurality Than Four Years Ago.

White River Junction, Vt., Sept. 7.—With 11 towns out of 246 cities and towns yet to be heard from, later and revised returns today indicated that the Republicans carried the state of Vermont yesterday by a plurality gain over 1900, when the plurality at the state election was 31,312. The total figures for all but 11 towns give Charles J. Bell, Republican, 46,515 for governor, and Eli H. Porter, Democrat, 15,979, or a plurality of 30,536 for Bell. The vote for congressmen ran slightly behind that for the head of the state ticket, Congressmen Kittredge Haskins and David J. Foster being re-elected.

The latest reports indicate that the next state senate will be solidly Republican, the Democrats losing their present five seats and that the Democrats will lose about 10 representatives. Of the missing towns many are far from telegraph or telephone offices and reports from them must be brought to wire points by messengers in teams and over mountain roads.

Complete figures on the congressional vote will not be known for some time as the officials in a number of towns counted the ballots for governor first and let the congressional count wait until today.

By 11 o'clock all but five of the 246 cities and towns had announced the result of the vote for governor. The returns, as far as completed, gave Bell, Republican, 47,719; Porter, Democrat, 18,429. This shows a Republican plurality of 31,290. The five missing towns in 1900 gave a Republican plurality of 294.

Two more of the missing towns had been heard from by 1 o'clock. With only three small towns which cast about 300 votes in 1900 remaining to be heard from the vote was: Bell, Republican, 47,903; Peter, Dem. 16,463; Republican plurality, 31,440. The missing towns gave a Republican plurality in 1900 of 115.

Bell Wires the President.

Walden, Vt., Sept. 7.—Charles J. Bell, the successful candidate for governor in yesterday's election today sent the following message to President Roosevelt:

"Tuesday's plurality of over 30,000 in Vermont points the way to victory for Roosevelt and Fairbanks in November."

White River Junction, Vermont, Sept. 9.—The unofficial tabulation of the returns for governor in Tuesday's state election has been completed with the receipt of the vote from the remote towns of Sherbourne and Somerset, and the grand total places the plurality for Charles J. Bell, the Republican candidate, at 31,556.

The total vote for the two leading candidates was: Bell, (Rep.), 48,077; Porter, (Dem.), 16,521. The Republican plurality four years ago was 31,312.

Cure for Lockjaw.

Omaha, Sept. 9.—Dr. McCrann, of this city, believes he has found a cure for tetanus, or lockjaw, hitherto considered rarely curable. His cure consists in exposing the patient to freezing temperature. He has completely cured Francis McKoon, 10 years old, who was in a critical condition with the disease, by placing him in a cold storage room in a brewery.

KEEPING CHINESE OUT.

New Treaty Must Soon Be Made With China.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10.—No Chinese need apply. It is true that it would do them no good at this time, but at the next session of congress there will be a determined effort made to kill off the Chinese exclusion law. The treaty with China ends in a few months, and the Chinese government will take a hand in keeping it "killed." There promises to be a pretty fight when the battle starts. There are several senators and representatives who will take a personal interest in the fight. The coast state representatives will be particularly active, and those along the Canadian border will not give in without a struggle. With the united support of the coast and Canadian border representatives in congress, the Chinese government will have a merry time. But the most important factor in the fight will come from the department of commerce and labor. In that department is a division known as the "Immigrant Bureau." The officials of this bureau are dead set against the admittance of the Chinaman, and give as their reasons that the Chinaman is a menace to the country and altogether a very undesirable citizen. So much for the Chinaman.

But there is one class of immigrant that is welcomed with open arms by the immigrant bureau. The Russian can come and find a haven of refuge within the limits of this country. The department officials even go so far as to say they would support a colonization scheme and send all Russian immigrants to southern states, if it were possible to start such a movement. The trouble with the Russian is in the fact that he rushes to the larger eastern cities just as soon as he passes Ellis island. To land him in the west, north, or south is almost an impossibility, although a few do get outside the limits of New York state. The liking for the east is said to be due to the fact that the Russians are nearly all able bodied and skilled mechanics. They have no difficulty in finding employment, and usually have friends or relatives who have settled in the east. It is asserted at the department that more than three-fourths of the Russian immigrants are confined within four of the larger cities in New York state—New York city, Albany, Rochester, and Buffalo.

The Russian comes to this country to remain for life, rears a family, becomes a good, law-abiding citizen, and a credit to his adopted country. The Chinaman comes here for the purpose of raising enough money to allow him to live in affluence when he returns to his home, and has no use for the "White Devils" from whom he obtains his wealth.

These are the reasons why the Russian immigrant is welcomed, while the Chinaman is not wanted, and why so strong an effort will be made to keep the Chink at home.

MRS. GRIDLEY GETS $9,413

American Seamen in Manila Bay Fight Get Their Checks.

Washington, Sept. 9.—The treasury department has begun sending checks to the officers and men of Admiral Dewey's fleet in payment for the awards of prize money made for the victory of the American fleet at Manila Bay. The first checks went out yesterday, and the others will follow as fast as the auditor for the navy department certifies them to the warrant division of the treasury. It is expected that all of the 2,000 officers and men who were in the battle of Manila Bay, will get their checks within six or seven weeks. Among the checks so far sent out are those of Admiral Dewey, Captain Lamberton and Mrs. Harriet Gridley, wife of Captain Gridley. The check to Admiral Dewey is for $18,516. The next largest sum was to Mrs. Gridley, whose husband commanded the largest ship in the battle, the Olympia. This is for $9,413. The pay is in proportion to the size and armament of the ships that took part in the engagement. The next largest check is to Captain Dyer, who commanded the Baltimore. He will receive $8,011. Other checks are as follows To the estate of the late Captain Wilde, who commanded the Boston, $5,315; Captain Coghlan, in command of the Raleigh, $5,854; Captain Asa Walker, who commanded the Concord, $3,834; to the estate of the late Captain Wood, who commanded the Petrel, $2,849, and Captain Daniel D. Hodgson, of the McCulloch, $1,754. Captain Lamberton, as fleet captain, will receive $5,050.

The total amount to be divided is $370,336, and, as a rule, the officers and men will receive sums amounting to about three months' pay in proportion to their regular salaries.

HISTORIC HARPER'S FERRY

Virginia Congressmen Want It Made a National Park.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10.—Will historic Harper's Ferry be made a national reservation? This question will be answered at the next session of congress. The army maneuvers now in progress in the Old Dominion state have resulted in the advancement of the project. For several years it has been in contemplation.

Harper's Ferry cannot claim the distinction of being a battlefield, but it was in the vicinity of this historic place that the incidents leading up to the war were first brought to public attention, and it was around here that the first important acts took place.

The country surrounding Harper's Ferry is especially adapted for the establishment of a national park. The natural scenery is such that but little improvements need be made. It would require the erection of a few "tablets" to commemorate several historic incidents, but aside from that nature has made the vicinity one especially adapted for such a project.

A few Virginian representatives now in the city say that the question will be taken up at the next session of congress. A bill will be introduced asking congress to pass the necessary laws and to appropriate the necessary money. The bill will be pushed by the southern representatives, and, they claim, will have the unqualified support of the northern members.

GRANT'S OLD VALET DIES

Uncle Jerry Smith Used to Wait on Soldier-President.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 12.—Jeremiah Smith, "Uncle Jerry," as he was known, a negro who had been employed at the White House for thirty-four years, died here today after a long illness at the age of 69 years. He was first engaged as valet to President Grant, and to this valet, at least, his master was a hero, for Smith always regarded Grant as the greatest of all Presidents. In later years Uncle Jerry was employed as a man of all work around the White House, and visitors in the day time seldom failed to see him busy with a broom or feather duster, which were emblems of no small authority which he exercised among the servants of the executive mansion.

Smith made a striking appearing for he was tall and well formed, and his face was adorned with a mustache and long goatee, of late years quite white His manners were those of the old time southern darky, bland and amiable, and he was fond of cracking jokes.

"What's good enough foh de President, praise Gawd, is good enough foh me," he used to say when strangers asked him how he enjoyed his life at the White House.

In his early youth he was employed on a Mississippi river steamboat, and until the civil war he was a slave. He was a spiritualist and believed in ghosts. He always insisted that there were ghosts in the attic of the White House.

ARMENIAN MASSACRES

The Number of Massacred and Starved Is 3,500.

Washington, Sept. 7.—The American consul at Harput has reported to the state department that he has visited Bitlis and is now in Moush. He says that the governor general of the latter province paid him a visit on his arrival and offered him an escort to visit the Sussan mountains, if he desired.

The consul states that the district of Sassun is tranquil and pacified and the strategic points are garrisoned by infantry detachments and permanent barracks erected. The survivors of the massacre are in destitute condition but are attempting to rebuild their burned villages with a little government aid.

The consular corps at Bitlis estimates the number of massacred and dead from exposure and hunger at 3,500. The American colony at Bitlis appears to be in no present or prospective danger.

In the Moush district insurgents have adopted a guerrilla form of warfare, ambushing troops and bodies of Kurds. They demand certain reforms which concern chiefly matters of local administration and economic questions not involving the integrity of the empire.

A number of villages have been plundered and burned and many persons killed and maltreated and another massacre is daily expected by the Armenian population, which is in destitute circumstances. About 15,000 have lost everything and are starving, many being ill and wounded. Small contributions toward their relief have been received through the American board commissioners for foreign missions at Bitlis, but much more is urgently needed, the conditions being similar to those in Macedonia last year.

A BOON TO BUSINESS MEN

Plans to Mail Advertising Matter Without Stamps.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10.—Business men throughout the country will soon be able to send out their advertising matter without affixing the necessary postage, providing they deposit not less than 2,000 pieces at one time. Regulations to govern the dispatch of this class of mail matter are now being prepared by the third assistant postmaster general.

Under the present system of mailing, a one-cent stamp must be affixed to every circular sent out by a business house. This necessitates a force of clerks to affix the stamps and an additional force of clerks at the postoffice to cancel each individual stamp.

Under the rules now in preparation all that is necessary is for the business man's representative to go to the postmaster and say that 2,000, 5,000 or 10,000 pieces of mail are ready for mailing. He deposits in cash the amount of the postage. The postmaster then selects enough samples from the lot to make a pound. This number is made the basis of calculation. The number are weighed, and if found correct, the circulars are distributed to the different points without passing through the canceling machine. There is no difficulty experienced in shortage or overweight as each piece of mail must be of identical character.

The business men are hailing the innovation with delight, as it saves them time and additional clerk hire, and the postmasters are equally pleased, is it relieves them of a great deal of hard work.

LONG RANGE FORECASTING

Weather Experts Declare That It Is Not Possible.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10.—Long range forecasting is not a possibility, says the chief of the weather bureau. Assertions have been made recently that storms could be predicted months and months in advance. The weather chief says he is lucky if a storm can be foretold two days ahead of time. The weather officials keep a record of the storms on specially prepared charts. Each day the progress of the storm is noted. But there is no telling at what moment the storm may strike a low barometer and be dissipated. He says that the course of storms has to be followed for days and days, and when the next day's report came in the storm had disappeared. Long range forecasting, says the chief, is far away, and will never be a possibility until some instrument is invented that will accurately record the action of the sun spots. These, he says, have an influence on the climatical conditions of the earth, but no man can say whether it be good or bad.

TRANSFER OF CONTRACTS

Three Great Battleships Are Now in Process of Building.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Francis Bowles, late rear admiral and chief constructor in the navy, has just succeeded in effecting an arrangement for the transfer of all of the contracts for the important naval construction at the yards of the defunct Fore River Engine and Shipbuilding company to its successor. Mr. Bowles concluded this arrangement yesterday with Secretary Morton. The government works now under way at the yards comprise the three great battleships Rhode Island, New Jersey and Vermont, which the navy is particularly anxious to have completed on time.

THE GUATEMALA ANT.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Colonies of the ants brought from Guatemala to devour the cotton boll weevil are to be tried on potato bugs, grasshoppers and other insects which destroy $100,000,000 of crops every year. The question is whether the ants can stand the Northern climate. While the ants were being brought to this country they were fed on a mixed diet of bugs and they thrived.

One colony of ants has just been established on a farm near Lanham, Md. Other colonies will be sent farther north and the effect the weather has on them will be closely watched.

The experts are encouraged over reports on the ants placed in the cotton fields of Texas. One colony died, but it was located in a small yard, where the ants could not find enough bugs to keep them alive.

AFTER THE WOMAN VOTE

It Numbers 100,000 in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and Idaho.

Chicago, Sept. 13.—One hundred thousand registered women voters are expected to decide the fate of the two old parties in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and Idaho this year. Should sentiment influence them, and they be induced to vote for Judge Parker, the Democrats probably will carry all four states and add fourteen electoral votes to the number recorded for the Democratic candidate.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, president of the Women's National Republican Association, has been sent West by the national committee to labor among the women of the four states. The number who will vote this year may be more than 100,000, because of the Mormon question, which is to play a prominent part in the campaign in Utah, Wyoming and Idaho.

In Colorado the sympathies of the women are expected to be influenced by the labor troubles so far as the state ticket is concerned, but it is believed they will vote for President Roosevelt, because he is better known, if for no other reason. Mrs. Foster has enlisted a number of aids in the work of inducing the women to register and support the Republican ticket.

General Miller, former United States marshal of Utah, was at the headquarters yesterday, and assured Chairman Cortelyou that Utah was all right so far as the national ticket was concerned, but he was anxious regarding the state ticket.

Cruiser Milwaukee is launched at San Francisco, Miss Janet Mitchell christening the warship in the presence of a large crowd.

PACIFIC SQUADRON HELD

Russian Transport Puts in at 'Frisco Harbor.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Admiral Goodrich's report of the presence of the Russian transport Lena in San Francisco harbor, caused a great stir in official circles here. The entry of the ship was entirely unexpected, and was a disagreeable event, for it had been hoped by the officials that America would escape being drawn in the necessity of making close decisions respecting the rights of belligerent vessels in our ports.

Secretary Moody promptly sought the advice of the state department, sending Captain Pillsbury, acting chief of the navigation bureau, over to see Acting Secretary Adee. The latter, in turn, called for Judge Penfield, the department's solicitor, and a conference ensued between the three men lasting half an hour, when the statement was made that after all this was not a matter which, at this stage, concerned the state department, but rather it is within the jurisdiction of the treasury department. The presence of the Russian transport, so-called, in San Francisco harbor, involves the application of the United States neutrality laws, and it was said at the state department that it was the duty, under the President's proclamation of neutrality, for the treasury officials there—the collector of customs and surveyor of the port—and the United States district attorney in San Francisco, to take any action necessary in this matter. In other words, the case is purely internal, as it stands, though it may become external at any moment, and thus require action by the state department in the event that another nation, Japan for instance, officially calls attention to the Lena's presence in San Francisco harbor.

It is said at the state department that in international law there is no difference recognized between a transport and a battleship, though there seemed to be an intimation conveyed in the San Francisco dispatches that the captain of the Russian ship thought otherwise, and was disposed to claim exemption from the rules of war applying to naval ships.

That being the case, it is probable that the government will follow closely the course pursued by Germany, France and China in cases where Russian naval vessels sought shelter in their habors. The first thing to be done is to find out the exact condition of the Lena, and whether or not there actually exists need for repairs. If it should appear that the vessel is really seaworthy, she must go to sea at once or at least within 24 hours of notice to our officials of her arrival in port.

She may take on a supply of coal, but only sufficient to move her to the nearest home port and it will be part of the understanding upon which this coal is furnished that it is to be used for no other purpose; and American ports must not be made the basis of hostile operations against either of the belligerents. Vladivostok and Port Arthur are the nearest Russian ports to San Francisco, but it is possible that our government would recognize the fact that they are absolutely closed by blockade to the Lena and thus sanction the departure of a ship for Russia southward by way of the west coast of South America, Cape Horn and the Atlantic ocean.

In the event that repairs are found to be actually necessary the time allowed for them will be fixed by our government experts and when they are completed, though it is understood that they must not proceed beyond a point just sufficient to make the vessel seaworthy, she will be allowed to depart for Russia if she takes coal in San Francisco, or whence she pleases if she goes out under her own coal supply.

It is believed at the navy department that the conditions will not be allowed to shape themselves so that the Lena can go out of San Francisco harbor to prey on American commerce even though this is carried in Japanese bottoms. In fact the impression prevails that the Lena will be tied up at San Francisco until the end of the war, the crew remaining aboard if the Japanese government does not object and this is not likely in view of the precedent established yesterday in the case of the Askold; or they will be comfortably quartered at the training station on Yerba Buena Island in the middle of the harbor. It is believed that the Russian captain will not be adverse to this internment as he is probably a refugee and without hope of being able to keep the seas and escape the penalties of neutrality laws until some opportunity affords for him to carry the Lena safely through the Japanese blockade into Vladivistok.

Minister Takahira is not expected to return to Washington until this afternoon. Meanwhile a telegram has been received at the Japanese legation here by Mr. Hioki, first secretary from Kisaburo Uyeno, the Japanese consul general at San Francisco, reporting the arrival of the Lena and giving substantially the same explanation of her presence as was contained in the news dispatches printed this morning. It is expected that Minister Takahira will make this statement the basis of representations to the state department.

TO GUARD THE LENA.

American Destroyer Anchors Close to Russian Warship.

San Francisco, Sept. 13.—Early today the destroyer Paul Jones, Lieutenant G. C. Davison, commanding, was sent to an anchorage off the Union Iron Works close to the Lena. Later the Paul Jones was reinforced by a steam launch from the Marblehead, in charge of Midshipman Davis, with an armed crew and four marines with loaded rifles and belts filled with ammunition. Assisted by the launch as a picket and patrol boat, the Paul Jones will keep a close watch over the Lena as long as she remains in port, to see that the neutrality laws are rigidly enforced, both for and against her.

Vigilance is being exercised that no fanatic Japanese or other, creeps up on the Lena for the purpose of doing her harm and possibly repeating the Maine incident in this port, and equal vigilance is being exerted to see that she herself receives no military help in the shape of arms, ammunition, men or equipment, or any coal beyond the quantity to which she is entitled, namely enough to carry her to the nearest home port. Every boat that approaches the Lena is arrested by the alert launch until the officers in charge are satisfied that the boat's errand is legitimate.

War risks on cargoes to Japan jumped yesterday from a quarter of one per cent to from 3 to 5 per cent as a result of the arrival of the Lena in this port.

In Need of Repairs.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Secretary Morton today received a report from Rear Admiral Goodrich, commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet, stating that he had an inspection made yesterday of the Russian ship Lena at San Francisco and that she was genuinely in need of repairs. The report shows further the nature of the repairs said to be necessary, but the officials of the navy department decline to make this part of the telegram public. The report has been referred to the state department for action.

Admiral Goodrich's report shows that to make temporary repairs to the boilers and machinery of the Lena, according to the naval expert's opinion, would require about six weeks' time. The captain of the vessel claims that it needs new boilers, and if the request to be allowed to put these in is granted, no less than eight months' time will be required to make the change. State and navy department officials were in conference this morning, and the indications were that the temporary repairs would be allowed.

A CAMPAIGN STORY.

Democratic Canard About Government Expenditures.

The Blade's Washington Bureau,
1345 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.—The latest and perhaps the most stupid untruth regarding the administration that is being industriously circulated by the Democratic campaign managers is the statement that by order of the president, through the various cabinet officers, the receipts and expenditures of the government are to be suppressed until after the election.

Nothing could be more absurd. The treasury department issues every day a very elaborate document setting forth in the most minute detail the financial condition of the government and giving the receipts and expenditures from all sources, so that every person may keep himself posted as to the exact condition of the nation's treasury. There is not the slightest attempt at concealment. As for the statement that the secretaries have instructed their subordinates to suppress all information of expenditures in their departments, perversion has been made of the order issued every year by every secretary on the first of July, notifying all chiefs of bureaus that the estimates to be made by them for appropriations at the next session of congress shall be regarded as confidential until approved by the secretary of that department.

The necessity for such a law is apparent. Under the law, the secretary of the treasury must present to congress when it meets in December an estimate from each department of the expenditures needed during the next fiscal year. These estimates are then taken by the appropriations committee of the house and the various service committees as the basis for their appropriation bills. It is self evident that if each bureau chief was permitted to make his own estimates, the sum total would aggregate an amount that would bankrupt the government. This rule has been in existence for the past 25 years. It indicates again the desperate strait to which the Democrats are driven when they find themselves compelled to manufacture campaign stories out of such flimsy material.

ANOTHER RECORD BROKEN

There Were 874,954 Admissions to World's Fair Last Week.

St. Louis, Sept. 13.—Last week's attendance at the world's fair marked the breaking of another record. There were 874,954 admissions, almost 100,000 more than on any previous six days. Labor day drew 209,622, the largest single day of the fair to date.

The present week, it is predicted, will witness a still greater attendance, and the million-a-week mark will be passed. It is estimated that on St. Louis day, Thursday, alone, the attendance will reach half a million.

Last week's attendance figures in detail are as follows:

Monday, September 5 N.	209,622
Tuesday, September 6	113,819
Wednesday, September 7	137,075
Thursday, September 8	143,309
Friday, September 9	137,803
Saturday, September 10	133,526
Total	874,954

The attendance by weeks since the opening of the world's fair is as follows:

Opening day	187,793
First week	137,798
Second week	184,399
Third week	257,647
Fourth week	293,990
Fifth week	376,146
Sixth week	499,288
Seventh week	475,187
Eighth week	548,679
Ninth week	540,340
Tenth week	500,359
Eleventh week	512,150
Twelfth week	551,742
Thirteenth week	601,411
Fourteenth week	666,607
Fifteenth week	641,283
Sixteenth week	793,471
Seventeenth week	759,307

RECAPITULATION.

April, 1 day	187,793
May, 26 days	1,001,291
June, 26 days	2,124,836
July, 27 days	2,343,557
August, 27 days	3,088,743
September, 9 days	1,248,290
Total	9,994,590

ROOSEVELT HAS NO RIVAL

History Will Give Him Full Credit for Irrigation Work.

Denver, Col., Sept. 13.—Secretary of the Treasury Shaw addressed a large audience at Coliseum hall last night. He touched on all the issues of the campaign, but devoted much time to answering the claim that the Democratic party was responsible for the passage of a national irrigation law, the bill, as adopted, originating with Senator Newlands, of Nevada. Secretary Shaw said:

"With absolute justice to every man who has ever lifted voice or pen in behalf of national irrigation, history will credit Theodore Roosevelt with what has thus far been accomplished, and it will mention no other name as a rival."

FRANCIS GIVES A DINNER

Many Prominent People Among the Four Hundred Guests.

St. Louis, Sept. 13.—President Francis gave a dinner last night in honor of the delegates to the Interparliamentary Union. The guests numbered 400. President Francis presided. At his right as the guest of honor, was Congressman Richard Bartholdt, who responded to the first sentiment proposed, "The Interparliamentary Union." Other guests followed, responses in many languages being heard. Congressman H. P. Hepburn, of Iowa, who represents the United States government at the congress, was one of the principal speakers. Among those present were the high officials and directors of the exposition, the heads of foreign commissions and prominent men of St. Louis.

Others seated at the table of honor were: M. Picard, France; Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Loomis, Marquis di Sanguilliano, Italy; Sir Howard Vincent, England; Prof. Hoffman, Germany; M. Cichery, France; M. Krabbe, Denmark; Gen. Pilat, Roumania; Dr. Depaiva, Portugal; Count Albert Opponyi, Hungary; Houseeau de Lehaie, Belgium; M. Tideman, Netherlands; John Lund, Norway; Ernst Deckman, Sweden, and Dr. Gobat, Switzerland.

HIS METHODS WERE LAX

Leibhardt's Conduct of Dead Letter Office Open to Criticism.

Washington, Sept. 12.—D. B. Leibhardt, the superintendent of the dead-letter office, who committed suicide at his office last night, was under investigation some months ago, the result of which failed to impeach his character, and showed nothing that reflected on his integrity, but did reflect on the methods of administration of his bureau. The report on the investigation has never been officially given out by the postoffice department, on the ground that like all other reports of inspectors on ordinary official matter, it is of a confidential character, but it has long been known that while showing nothing sufficient to warrant his removal from office, there was considerable to criticise in the way of lax methods. Mr. Leibhardt was of a very sensitive temperament, and the criticisms in the report, added to physical afflictions from which he had been suffering, probably contributed to the mental condition that prompted the taking of his life. Miss Ina S. Leibhardt, his daughter, who is now in the Los Angeles, Cal., postoffice, was transferred there at her own request, as the result of ill-health and the strain following the investigation of the free delivery service, of which she had been chief clerk.

TRAIN BANDITS.

Safe Blown Open and Contents Are Taken.

Des Moines, Ia., Sept. 13.—Five bandits perpetrated a successful hold-up of a passenger train on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad near Letts, Iowa, early this morning. The statements of expressmen are that the robbers secured no money, though the safe was blown open and the contents taken. The officers assert that the safe contained merchandise of small value, company papers in transit, etc., but no money. Three special trains on which are posses of railroad and express employes and a number of officers, were rushed to the scene of the robbery immediately upon receipt of the news, the trains going from Muscatine, West Liberty and Davenport. Horses were procured at Columbus Junction near which point the robbers left the railroad. Mounted men with bloodhounds are now scouring the country for miles in every direction in an effort to apprehend the robbers, while all the railways that passed through Columbus Junction or nearby points from the time of the robbery are being held up by the officers and carefully inspected by them to ascertain if the bandits are undertaking to escape in this way.

The engineer and fireman of the train furnished good descriptions of three of the men. The officials seem to be of the opinion that the robbers, when they left the engine two miles east of Columbus Junction, instead of going into that place where the robbery had already been reported by wire from Fruitland, started off to the east into the marsh country lying between Iowa and the Mississippi rivers, where the Iowa forms a delta and where the country is overgrown by stunted timber. Believing the bandits will keep under cover for the time being, the officers directing the search have arranged to keep a sharp lookout along the Mississippi and Iowa rivers and at Wapello, Keithsburg and other points.

The robbery occurred at a place known as "Whisky Hollow," about six miles out of Muscatine and near Fruitland.

The train, known as No. 11, is a through Chicago and Kansas City train. The robbery was at the end of a sharp curve and exactly where a similar hold-up was engineered two years ago by Marx, Niedemeir and Vandike, the so-called Chicago "car barn bandits."

The engineer, as the train rounded the curve, saw a red lantern on the track and immediately stopped the train. Immediately the engine, the express car and baggage car were boarded by the robbers, apparently five in number. A fusillade of shots was fired along the side of the train to prevent interference by passengers. The messenger of the express car was compelled to open the door. The car safe was dynamited and the contents taken, after which the engine crew was compelled to return to the passenger coaches. The engine was then cut off and the robbers ran it quickly through Letts and to within two miles of Columbus Junction, where it was left standing.

The manner in which the bandits handled the engine, their knowledge of the fact that Letts was a closed station at night and the selection of a point near Columbus Junction as the place at which to abandon the engine, convince the officers that some of the robbers are experienced railroad men.

GOTHAM'S HOTEL WONDER

Nine Million Dollar Hostelry Opened to the Public Saturday.

New York, Sept. 10.—The most complete structure of its kind in the world and also the most luxurious in its furnishings, the new Hotel Astor, at Broadway and Forty-fourth street, was formally opened to the public today. The new building was built by William Waldorf Astor and its cost was in excess of $9,000,000.

Every scheme of decoration and architecture of the ancients, all of those features of the Renaissance which have impressed themselves on the art of today, are found in the building.

On the ground floor, opening into the tiled and marbled lobby, are dining rooms, women's lobbies and cafes, representing to the slightest detail the Spanish, Dutch and French Renaissance. Three hundred and fifty paintings of almost fabulous value and hundreds of costly engravings adorn the walls of corridors and apartments. Among the distinctive features of the great hotel are the Hunting Room, decorated with trophies and instruments of the chase of every age and clime: the College Room, decorated with paintings of American college athletic life: "L'Orangerie," an exact reproduction of an Italian Garden; ball rooms after the style of Louis V and VI; the billiard or Pompeiian room with its combinations of reds and yellows, and an Indian grill room two stories below the level of the street.

The kitchen of this modern palace is the largest in the world, and is controlled almost entirely by automatic devices. In the wine room, three stories below the street, are to be found every variety of wine and other beverages known to the taste of the epicurean.

HILL CALLS ON PARKER

And Interrupts the Judge's Reading of President's Message.

Esopus, N. Y., Sept. 12.—David B. Hill was a guest at Rosemount today. He stayed to luncheon with the family and remained in conference with Judge Parker during the afternoon.

Mr. Hill declined either to tell the purpose of his visit or to discuss the situation. He said: "All eyes are now upon the Republicans at Saratoga. It will be time enough for us when they have nominated their candidate for governor."

The former senator will return to Albany late this afternoon.

Until Mr. Hill's arrival Judge Parker spent the day in reading President Roosevelt's letter of acceptance. He would express no opinion about its contents.

HERREROS BREAK AWAY

Escape From Circle of German Troops With Loss of Fifty.

Berlin, Sept. 12.—Advices received here from German Southwest Africa show that the main body of Herrerors, several thousand strong, have broken through the ring of German troops disposed for the purpose of encircling them, and have escaped towards the southeast with the loss of 50 men killed. This is interpreted to mean an indefinite prolongation of the campaign. Lieutenant-Colonel Von Esterff, September 9, attacked Chief Samuel Maherero while the latter was breaking camp. Samuel offered little resistance, abandoning a portion of his cattle. Lieutenant General Von Trotha, commander-in-chief of the forces in German Southwest Africa, wires from Otjosondu, September 10, that the German losses consisted of one man slightly wounded.

Child Labor.

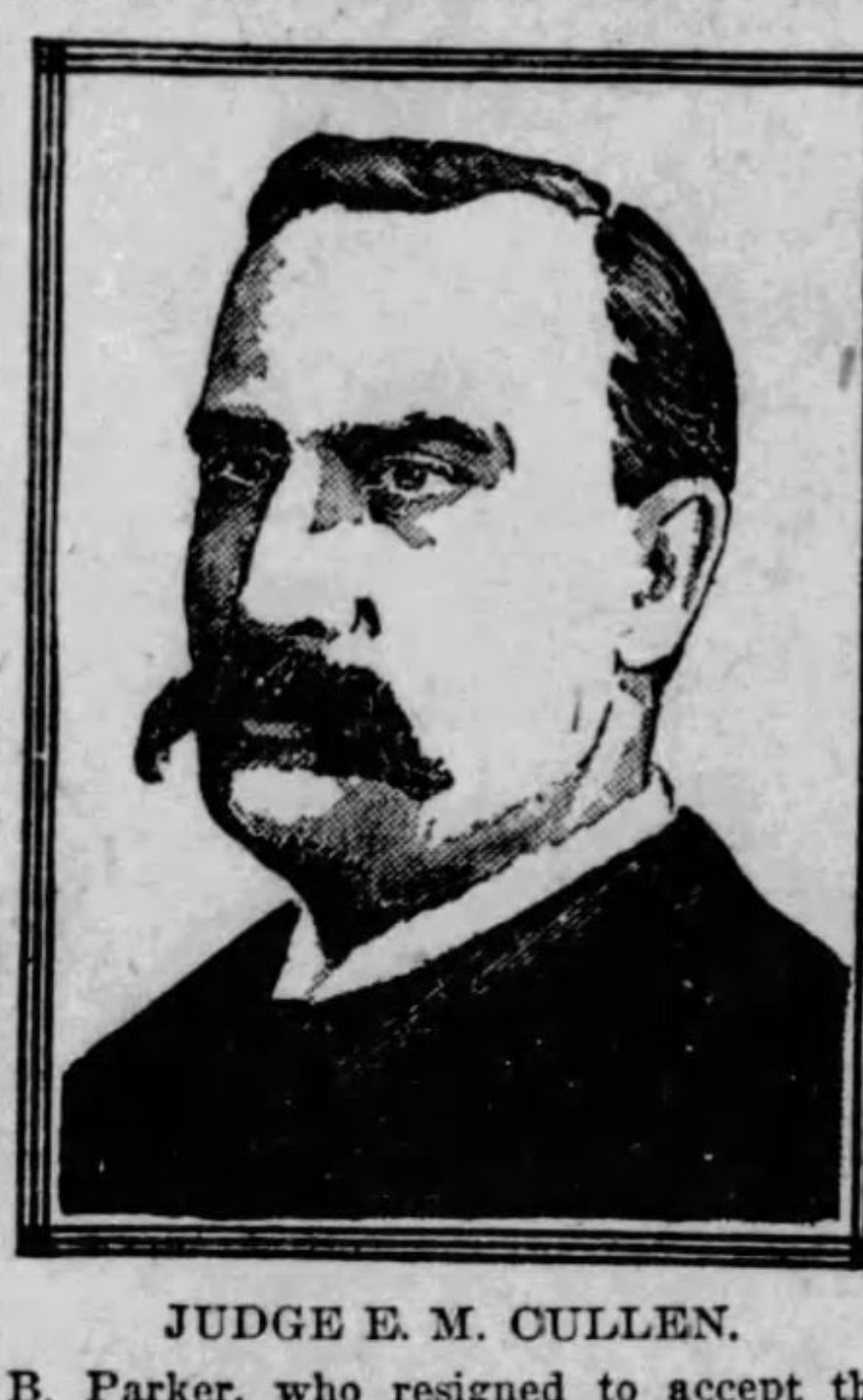
Washington, Sept. 9.—According to census figures just published, every fifth child in the country between the ages of 10 and 15 years is a breadwinner. Of these juvenile wage-earners every third child is a girl. There are 1,750,178 children regularly employed. This is an increase of 33 1-3 per cent in ten years. Alabama has the highest percentage of child labor, finding work for 27.2 per cent of her children, while Massachusetts has the lowest, having only 0.5 per cent of her juvenile population at work.

Car Robber Killed.

Detroit, Sept. 13.—Gus A. Henkelman, alias Sid Hall, 25 years old, was shot and killed last night while trying to escape from Detective John Buhr, of the city detective bureau. Henkelman was wanted in connection with the breaking open of a railroad car at Utica, Mich.

PARKER'S SUCCESSOR.

Judge Cullen was recently appointed chief judge of the court of appeals of the state of New York. He succeeds Alton B. Parker, who resigned to accept the Democratic nomination for president.



JUDGE E. M. CULLEN.

THE CROP REPORT.

Confirms Stories of Damage to Northwestern Wheat.

According to the government crop report, issued Saturday afternoon, the condition of the spring wheat crop is placed at 66.2, September 1, as against 87.5, August 1. The report indicates a drop of 21.3 points for one month's loss and is the most sensational crop report ever issued by the United States department of agriculture. It essentially confirms the mammoth losses by rust sustained in the vast spring wheat areas of the northwest and which were foretold by some of the most noted wheat crop authorities.

As the estimates now stand it cuts down the August estimate, for the spring wheat yield, about 61,000,000 bushels and makes the yield for Minnesota, North and South Dakota, approximately 138,00,000 bushels, or 48,000,000 less than 1903. The total yield is 111,000,000 bushels short of that of a year ago, or about 526,000,000 bushels.

The condition of spring wheat in Minnesota is 69, a drop of 23 points from the figures of a month ago. South Dakota, 56, a loss of 29 points, and North Dakota, 63, a loss of 27, both comparisons being based on the August returns. Iowa was 66 with a loss of 14 points, and Washington 80, or a loss of 1 point.

From the returns of the department of agriculture, the estimated yields of grains are as follows:

Wheat—	Sept., 1904.	Aug., 1904.	1903.
Winter	338,400,000	333,400,000	400,000,000
Spring	193,000,000	254,000,000	237,000,000
All wheat	526,000,000	587,400,000	637,000,000
Corn	2,335,000,000	2,407,000,000	2,244,000,000
Oats	778,000,000	790,000,000	784,000,000
Rye	26,500,000	27,000,000	29,363,416
Barley	130,000,000	131,226,000	131,861,000

Corn makes a better showing, and the figures of the government report do not hold up the talk of crop damage which has been current in the market gossip for the past two weeks. Though late, the promises are for a bumper crop, the excess being about 91,000,000 bushels more than in 1903.

The monthly report of the department of agriculture shows the condition of corn to be 84.6, September 1, as against 87.3 August 1; 80.1 on September 1, 1903; 84.3 on September 1, 1902 and a ten-year average of 79.6.

For the states having an acreage of 1,000,000 or more, in corn, the comparison of the condition on September 1, in each of the last three years and that on August 1, 1904, with the ten years' September averages, is taken from the Chicago Inter-Ocean. The comparisons are as follows:

States.	Sept.1, 1904.	Aug.1, 1904.	Sept.1, 1903.	Sept.1, 1902.	10-yr. av.
Illinois	86	89	77	94	84
Iowa	85	87	67	91	79
Kansas	68	70	72	91	68
Nebraska	87	88	80	101	70
Missouri	74	74	76	102	80
Texas	86	89	91	87	75
Indiana	80	91	76	99	87
Georgia	91	89	89	66	87
Tennessee	90	96	91	72	83
Kentucky	89	95	81	82	84
Ohio	78	86	67	93	84
Alabama	93	93	99	54	84
N. Carol'a	96	96	86	88	87
Arkansas	87	91	90	90	79
Mississip	92	95	98	60	81
Virgina	98	97	88	84	87
S. Carol'a	91	93	83	81	83
S. Dakota	80	86	89	78	75
Ind. Ter	92	93	84	88	86
Oklahoma	87	89	72	80	62
Wisconsin	78	84	72	88	84
Pennsy	94	90	79	90	86
Minnesota	80	80	73	89	83
Louisiana	87	90	99	61	85
Michigan	73	75	79	70	82
U. S.	84.6	87.3	80.1	84.3	79.6

The average condition of the oats crop on September 1 was 85.6, against 86.6 last month, 75.7 on September 1, 1903, 87.2 at the corresponding date in 1902, and a ten-year September average of 80.

Of the thirteen principal cloverseed producing states, four, namely, Wisconsin, Colorado, Utah and California, report increased acreages, while all the other principal states report decreases. In Indiana, Iowa and Colorado conditions are below their ten-year averages, while all other principal states report conditions above such average.

The number of stock hogs now being fattened is 2.4 per cent less than the number one year ago. Reports as to the size and weight of stock hogs indicate a condition of 94.2 as compared with 95.1 one year ago and a seven-year average of 94.3.

The average condition of potatoes on September 1 was 91.6, against 94.1 one month ago and 84.3 on September 1, 1903.

FROST NIPS THE CROPS

Rain Also Plays a Part in Some Localities.

Washington, Sept. 13.—The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

Nearly normal temperature, with no rain, or very light showers, prevailed over the greater part of the central valleys and interior of the southern states, while New England and the northern portions of the middle Atlantic states and lake regions experienced temperature considerably below normal, light frosts occurring in the upper lake region, upper Mississippi and upper Missouri valleys on the 11th and 12th. Portions of the south Atlantic and gulf coast districts and Oklahoma, eastern Kansas and portions of Iowa and Minnesota, received considerable rain, excessive amounts being reported from southern Georgia and eastern Florida. Abnormal temperature extremes occurred in California, the minimum at San Francisco on the 6th, 50 degrees, being as low as the lowest previous record for the first decade of September, and the maximum on the 7th and 8th, 100 degrees, being six degrees above the previous record for the corresponding period for more than thirty years.

The damage resulting from light frosts on the 11th and 12th over the extreme northern portion of the corn belt was mainly confined to Minnesota, Wisconsin and upper Michigan, nearly the whole of the most productive part of the corn belt having experienced very favorable conditions for maturing the crop, which with favorable weather will be safe from injury by October 1 in the most northerly districts.

Much corn is already safe, cutting being general in the central and southern portions of the corn belt, and is in progress as far north as South Dakota and Southern Minnesota. Late corn has suffered from drought in portions of the Ohio valley and middle Atlantic states.

The weather has favored threshing in the spring wheat region, and this work is now general in North Dakota and northern Minnesota; harvesting, which has been much delayed in the first named state, having been finished except some late grain.

In the lake region, over the northern portion of the middle Atlantic states, and in New England a fine crop of apples is promised. But over the southern portion of the middle Atlantic states and the greater part of the central valleys apples are scarce and of indifferent quality.

Except in portions of New England and the middle Atlantic states, where blight and rot in potatoes are extensive, a fine yield of this crop is generally indicated.

Dry soil has retarded ploughing and seeding in the Ohio valley, middle Atlantic states, and over a large part of the southern states, but good progress with this work has been made in the lake region and over the greater part of the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Sept. 13.—Close.—Snow and wet, cool weather north of the international line and wet, cool weather west, were the direct causes of an excited day in the grain pits today.

The close was quiet but nevertheless strong. The bull campaign is apparently on in earnest, the weather conditions adding a new zest to the situation. Cash and September wheat each indicated a gain of 3¼c. December and May were the same.

The influence of the government report is not yet dead and the announcement today of more damage in the wheat fields awakened grave fears as to the outcome of the present crop. Accentuating this was the weather forecast, which read showers and heavy frosts to come over night.

The opening was strong and gave indications of the course of the fine grain.

Cash and September jumped 2c higher at the start, December and May following with a gain of 2½c.

With the development of these high prices a deluge of wheat was poured into the market, but all offerings were rapidly absorbed. The commission houses were selling, while the professionals were picking up their lines. Values steadily worked higher and by noon indicated a further gain of 1½c in the cash and September and 1c in the December and May.

The foreign markets were strong, Liverpool cables indicating a gain of 1⅛c.

Clearances were 85,000 bushels.

Primary wheat receipts today were 891,000 bushels against 1,858,000 last week and 1,606,000 last year; shipments were 658,000 bushels against 581,000 and 595,000.

Corn was dominated by wheat. The start was strong, values being carried higher. Gains were indicated in all options. While the receipts were under the large. Coincident with the strong bullish influence in the wheat pits is an unfavorable weather map for corn. Rains were reported falling in Iowa, Kansas and Missouri. Shorts began to get nervous under the present market conditions and started to do some covering, which sent values higher. Cables were firm.

The closing was strong though the market was subjected to the heaviest liquidation experienced in months. Decided gains were made in all options. Some short covering developed earlier in the day, was much in evidence throughout the last hour of the session.

Clearances were 26,000 bushels.

Primary corn receipts today were 970,000 bushels, against 1,270,000 last week and 1,059,000 last year; shipments were 365,000 bushels, against 677,000 and 821,000. higher. Cables are firm.

Opening prices of oats were firm. Small increases were indicated in the various options. The market is wholly reflecting the sentiment of the more active commodities. Receipts continue fair.

The closing of oats was quiet though gains were indicated in all the options. Trade remained quite, neglecting everything for the fine grain. The market had a nervous aspect.

Clearances were 23,000 bushels.

Clover seed is quiet. Values rule steady. The market has no particular feature. Little improvement was indicated as the morning wore away.

Sharp losses featured in clover seed today. Profit taking was indulged, the market being well liquidated.

TOLEDO.

Wheat.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close. Sept. 13	Close. Sept. 12
Cash	$1.18½	$1.20¼	$1.18½	$1.19¾	$1.16½
Sept	1.18½	1.20¼	1.18½	1.19¾	1.16½
Dec	1.20	1.21½	1.20	1.20¾	1.17¾
May	1.21	1.22½	1.21	1.21¾	1.18½
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	57	56
Sept	57	57	57	57	56
Dec	50¼	51	50¼	51	49
March	51½	52½	51	52¼	50¼
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	33	32½
Sept	33	33¼	33	33	32½
Dec	*34	34⅜	34	34¼	33⅝
May	36⅝	37	36⅝	36⅞	36⅛
Clover Seed.					
Cash	....	....	....	7.00	7.10
Oct.	7.10	7.10	7.00	7.00	7.15
Dec.	7.15	7.15	7.02½	7.02½	7.15
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	77	77
Timothy—					
Prime	....	....	....	1.40	1.40
Alsike—					
Prime	....	....	....	7.60	7.65

*Bid.

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
Sept	1.20	1.21¼	1.20	1.21¼	1.17¾
Dec	1.17½	1.20⅜	1.17½	1.19⅜	1.16¼
May	1.17½	1.20	1.17½	1.19⅛	1.16⅛
Corn—					
Sept	*60	60⅜	60	60⅜	58¾
Dec	*58⅝	60	58⅝	59½	57⅞

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
Sept	1.16	1.17½	1.16	1.16¾	1.14¼
Dec	1.17½	1.18⅜	1.17⅛	1.17⅞	1.15⅜
May	1.19⅛	1.21	1.19⅛	1.20⅛	1.17⅛

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Sept	....	....	....	1.23*	1.18⅜
Dec	....	....	....	1.19⅜	1.16
May	....	....	....	1.20⅞	1.17½

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
Sept	....	....	....	....	1.20
Dec	....	....	....	....	1.14¾

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Sept (new)	1.12½	1.14	1.11¾	1.13¼	1.09¾
Sept (old)	1.14½	1.16¼	1.14½	1.16⅛	1.12⅝
Dec	1.14½	1.16¾	1.14	1.15¾	1.12⅝
May	1.16½	1.18⅞	1.15¾	1.18	1.14⅝
Corn—					
Sept	54	54¾	53¾	54¼	52⅞
Dec	53	54¼	52	53½	51⅝
May	51⅞	53½	51	52⅞	50½
Oats—					
Sept	31¾	32	31½	31⅝	31½
Dec	32⅝	33¾	32⅝	33¼	32½
May	35¼	36⅛	35⅛	35¾	35

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Sept	....	....	....	10.70	10.55
Oct	10.65	10.75	10.62	10.77	10.65
Jan	12.45	12.65	12.45	....	12.40
Lard—					
Sept	....	....	....	7.00	7.00
Oct	7.05	7.07	7.05	7.07	7.07
Jan	7.10	7.15	7.10	7.00	7.12
Ribs—					
Sept	....	....	....	7.32	7.32
Oct	7.35	7.42	7.35	7.37	7.40
Jan	6.52	6.65	6.52	6.65	6.55

Money and Stocks.

New York, Sept. 13.—(Wall st.)—Mixed gains and losses, which were limited to small fractions, were shown by the opening prices in the stock market today. Gains predominated but some of the most prominent stocks were lower, including Southern Railway, which showed the effects of realizing on yesterday's advance. American Smelting ran off 1¼. The market was active and broad.

Prices tended upwards all around, after the opening. The Coalers, local Tractions, Amalgamated Copper and U. S. Steel preferred were conspicuously firm. Smelting was taken freely on its decline and more than recovered its loss. Consolidated Gas and Metropolitan securities rose 1 and fierce attacks on St. Paul caused renewed selling of all the grain carriers and the general market declined easily. St. Paul, Southern Pacific, Texas & Pacific and Reading declined 1 to 1⅜ and Metropolitan securities reacted to 2½ below yesterday's final figures. The market rallied and became quieter.

Reading and Texas Pacific made effective recoveries and checked the general decline, which had run to a point in the Rock Island stocks, Chesapeake & Ohio, Atchison preferred and a number of minor stocks. Metropolitan Securities rallied 2, and Metropolitan Street Railway rose 1⅜ over yesterday. The response in the general list was moderate until Pennsylvania moved up a point, when prices rose more vigorously.

Bonds were easy at noon.

Speculation became quiet and hesitating at 12 o'clock and the general railroad list did not sympathize much with the heavy buying of Southern railway, which carried it to 34⅝. Ontario & Western made a belated rise of a point and there was a very heavy absorption of American Locomotive, which advanced 2⅝ to 27⅝. Railroads moved sluggishly and renewed weakness in St. Paul and Union Pacific, which forced them to the lowest, carried the entire market off again at 1 o'clock.

No effective support developed until prices were practically forced down to the lowest. Pennsylvania lost about all its rise and Locomotive reacted over a point. Additions to the earlier sharp losses recorded, included Baltimore & Ohio, Louisville & Nashville, Kansas & Texas, Missouri Pacific and Delaware & Hudson, all of which lost a point, and Northwestern 2. When the rally set in the volume of business slackened. Recoveries reached a good fraction generally. Reading rallied 1 and Northwestern 1½, and Pennsylvania recovered to the top. Wells-Fargo Express sold at a decline of 20 points and United States Express 4.

New York Stocks.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco. com.	25	27¾	24¾	27¾
Am. Sug. R. com.	130½	130⅝	130	130⅜
Atchison	81¼	81⅝	80⅝	81⅛
Atchison pfd.	97¾	98¼	97⅝	98
Am. C. & F. com.	23⅜	24	23	23⅞
Anaconda	84	84½	84	84½
Amal. Copper	57¾	58¼	57	57⅞
Alton com.	40¾	....	....	....
Balto. & Ohio	88½	88¾	87½	88¼
Can. Pac.	125⅜	125⅜	124	125⅛
Chic. G. W.	16⅛	16¼	15⅞	16
Con. Tob. 4s	72¼	74	71¾	73
Colorado Fuel	40⅜	40⅜	39½	39⅞
Corn Products	13½	....	....	13½
Ches. & Ohio	42½	42¼	41½	42
Detroit United	67	....	....	67
Del. & Hudson	168	168	167	167½
Erie com.	30¼	30⅝	29½	30
Erie 1st pfd.	66¾	67	66¾	66¾
Ice com.	7⅜	....	....	....
Ill. Central	138¼	138¼	137⅞	137⅞
K. C. Sou. com.	25	....	....	25¼
K. C. Sou. pfd.	47	47¼	47	47
Louis & Nash.	122¼	122¼	121⅛	121¾
Leather com.	8¼	....	....	8⅜
Leather pfd.	86½	....	....	86½
Mex. Central	14¼	14¼	13⅝	14
Metropolitan	120⅜	122⅝	120	121⅛
Missouri aPc.	97¾	98	96⅞	97⅝
M., K. & T. com.	22½	22¾	22¼	22½
M., K. & T. pref.	48	48	47⅝	47⅞
N. Y. Cen.	125	125	124	124⅜
N. & W. com.	68	68	67⅝	67⅝
Ont. & West.	32¼	33⅝	32½	33¼
Penn. Ry	127⅞	129⅛	127⅞	128⅜
Pacific Mail	33¼	33¼	32⅞	32¾
People's Gas Co.	103¼	103¼	102¾	102¾
Reading com	66⅝	66¾	65	65¾
Rock Island	28⅛	28⅜	27¼	27¾
Rock Island	71	71⅜	70	71⅛
Rep. I. & S. Co.	8¾	8⅞	8½	8¾
Rep. pfd.	44½	44¾	44	44
South. Ry.	33⅝	34⅝	33⅛	33⅞
South. Ry. pfd.	95¼	95⅛	94⅞	95¼
St. Paul	157⅛	157⅞	156⅛	157⅝
South. Pacific	56¼	56⅞	55⅞	55⅞
Texas Pacific	32¼	32⅞	31⅝	32
Ten. Cl. & Iron	47¼	47⅜	46⅜	47⅛
Union Pacific	98¼	98⅛	97⅛	97⅝
U. P. conv. 4s	104⅞	104⅞	104	104
U. S. Steel	15¼	15⅜	14⅞	15
U. S. Steel pfd.	65¼	65⅝	64¼	64⅞
Virginia Chem.	34½	34½	34¼	34¼
Wabash com.	21	21	20⅞	20⅞
Wabash pfd.	41⅝	42	41⅜	41¾
Wab. Deb. B's	64⅞	65	64⅛	64⅞
Western Union	91	92	91	91⅞
W. & L. E. com.	17	....	....	17
W. & L. E. 1st pfd.	45	....	....	45
Wis. Central com.	19⅜	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜
Wis. Central pfd.	44⅞	....	....	44⅞

Live Stock.

Union Stock Yards, Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 13.—(Brinkman, Wood & Beck's special report to The Blade.)—Eight loads of hogs: heavy, $6.25@6.30; medium and heavy oYrkers, $6.40@6.45; light Yorkers, $6.25@6.35; good pigs, $6.00@6.15; sheep, $3.00@4.50; lambs, $4.00@6.00.

Stock Yards, East Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 13.—(Swope, H., W. & B.'s Special Report to The Blade.)—Cattle, 5 cars; steady. Hogs, 25 cars; steady; good grades, $6.30@6.40; pigs, $6.10@6.20; grassers, $6.10@6.30. Sheep, 20 cars; steady; calves steady.

Chicago, Sept. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 7,500; market steady; good to prime steers, $5.60@6.25; poor to medium, $3.50@5.50; stockers and feeders, $2.35@3.80; cows, $1.50@4.50; heifers, $2.00@4.90; canners, $1.50@2.25; bulls, $2.00@4.40; Texas fed sters, $4.50@5.00; westerns steers, $3.00@4.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 16,000; market steady to lower; mixed and butchers, $5.45@6.00; good to choice heavy, $5.65@5.95; rough heavy, $4.15@5.45; light, $5.50@6.05; bulk of sales, $5.60@5.80.

Sheep—Receipts, 20,000; sheep steady; lambs weaker; good to choice wethers, $3.50@4.20; fair to choice mixed, $3.00@3.65; native lambs, $4.50@6.25.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, Sept. 13.—(Bower & Bower's special report to The Blade.)—Hogs—Receipts, 40; [illegible] higher; closing, weak; Yorkers, $6.25@6.30; mediums and heavies, $6.25@6.30; best pigs, $6.00. Sheep and lambs, steady; calves, lower; top, 7c. Cattle—Receipts, 6 cars; steady.

Toledo Produce Market.

Jobbers' selling prices—

Butter—Steady; fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 21c; solid pack, 20c; dairy, 14@15c; packing stock, 10c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, 17½c per dozen.

Cheese—Michigan, full cream, 9@10c.

Asparagus—Per pound, 8@10c.

Beets—New, per bushel, 50c.

Beans—Navy (hand picked), $1.[illegible]

Beans—Wax, home-grown, 50@60c.

Beans—Green, per bushel, 50c.

Cabbage—Home grown, bbl., $1.00.

Celery—Per bunch, 20@30c.

Carrots—New, per bushel, 50c.

Cucumbers—Per doz., 5c.

Egg plant—Per dozen, 50c.

Lettuce—Per pound, 4@5c.

Muskmelons—Rockyford, per bu., 75c.

Muskmelons—Tip-top, $2.00; Osage, per bbl., $1.50.

Onions—Green, per dozen, 12c.

Onions—New southern, bushel, 75c.

Onions—Spanish, per crate, $1.25.

Parsly—Per dozen bunches, 15c.

Potatoes—Home-grown, per bushel, 35c.

Potatoes—Virginia sweets, per bushel, 60c; per barrel, $1.75; Jersey sweets, per bbl., $2.65.

Radishes—Per dozen, 8@10c.

Spinach—Per bushel, 40c.

Squash—Hubbard, per dozen, $1.50.

Summer Squash—Per dozen, 50c.

Turnips—Per bushel, 50c.

Tomatoes—Home-grown, per bushel, 35c.

Watermelons — Indiana, 12@20c, size extra large.

Cranberries—Per bushel, $2.75.

Huckleberries—Per bushel, $3.00.

Apples—Per bushel, 25@35c.

Peaches—Home-grown, Elbertas, per bu., $1.50; White Mountain, 75c@$1.25.

Peaches—Home-grown, per bushel, $1.00@2.50.

Pears—Per bushel, 50c.

Plums—Per bushel, $1@1.50.

Poultry—Alive—Fowls, 11@12c; young 11½@13c; turkeys, 12½@13½c; ducks, 9@10c; geese, 9@10c.

Poultry—Dressed—Fowls, 11@12c; young chickens, 12½c; turkeys, 14@15c; ducks, 11@12c; geese, 11@12c.

N. Y. Produce.

New York, Sept. 13.—Beef, steady; mess, $8.50@9.50; pork, quiet; mess, $12.50@13.00; family, $15.00; short clear, $13.50@15.50; lard, steady; prime western steam, $7.80. Sugar—Raw, firm; fair refining, 3⅝c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 5-16c; molasses sugar, 3½c; refined, firm; crushed, $5.95; powdered, $5.35; granulated, $5.25. Petroleum, steady; refined, all ports, $7.80@7.85. Coffee, steady; No. 2 Rio, 8⅝c. Molasses, firm; New Orleans, 31@37c. Butter steady, unchanged. Receipts, 17,830. Cheese quiet, unchanged. Receipts, 8,805. Eggs steady, unchanged. Receipts, 13,810.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Sept. 13.—Butter—Creameries, easy, 14½@18½c; firm 12½@16c. Eggs—Steady; at mark, cases included, 14½@17c; cases, 9@9¼c. Cheese—Firm; daisies, 8¼@9c; twins, 8@8¼c; young America, 9@9¼c.

N. Y. Poultry.

New York, Sept. 13.—Alive steady. Western chickens, 15c; fowls, 14c; turkeys, 13c. Dressed quiet. Western chickens, 13@13½c; fowls, 13@13½c; turkeys, 12@15c.

Cotton.

New York, Sept. 13.—Influenced by firmer cables, fears of frost working down into the belt from the northwest and expectations of a bullish weekly crop bulletin at noon, the cotton market opened firm at an advance of 10@17 points. Following the call, prices showed an advancing tendency, with the tone firm on active covering, which, however, was offset to no small extent by realizing and the disposition to sell for another break, as a result of the large receipts at the ports for the day. At the end of the first hour, however, the market was 10@19 points higher, with the undertone firm.

At midday the market was firm in anticipation of a bullish weekly bureau and net 12@16 points higher. Spot cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11.00; middling gulf, 11.25.

Estimated receipts of cotton at the ports today, 47,000 bales, against 28,953 last week and 256,077 last year; for the week, 200,000 bales, against 131,643 last week and 110,483 last year. Today's receipts at New Orleans, 3,495 bales, against 885 last year, and at Houston 20,646, against 7,609 last year.

Futures opened strong; September, 10.40; October, 10.19; November, 10.27; December, 10.25; January, 10.30; March, 10.35; April, 10.36; May, 10.38.

Spot cotton closed quiet; middling uplands, 10.90; middling gulf, 11.15; sales, 178 bales.

Wool.

Boston, Sept. 13.—In the Boston wool market a firm tone prevails, while the demand from manufacturers is steady. Receipts of domestic wools have fallen off from the activity shown a few weeks ago. The market for fleece wools holds in a firm position, but general trade is moderate. Ohio delaines about 35½@36; unwashed Ohio delaines about 25½@26; One-quarter blood unwashed wools, firm, 28@29 for Ohio; three-eighths bloods, 27½@28; one-half bloods, 27@27½; Michigan and Missouri one-quarter bloods about 27@27½; Kentucky lots, 29@29½.